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Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, right, chats with Iranian President Ali Khameini, left, at the non-aligned summit in Harare yesterday. Khameini blasted the non-aligned nations for not doing enough to bring about peace in the Gulf war. The TV transmission of his long-winded speech was terminated abruptly after he had made a vituperative attack on Iraq. Story on Page 3.

(Reuter telephoto)

Hussein cool to Murphy overture on summit

By BENNY MORRIS, YEHUDA LITANI and WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondents

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy yesterday met with Jordan's King Hussein in Amman and with Prime Minister Peres in Jerusalem, in a last-ditch effort to involve Jordan in the impending summit meeting in Egypt between Peres and President Hosni Mubarak.

But the indications from Jordan yesterday were that Murphy had failed to budge Hussein. Sources in Amman were quoted as saying that Jordan continues to "adhere to its unchanged policy, which calls for an international conference" on a Middle East peace.

The implication of this statement was that Jordan would not send officials to attend or "observe" the Peres-Mubarak summit – nor would it sign or endorse from afar a joint declaration, to be issued at the end of the summit, setting out agreed principles for progress in the peace process.

It was unclear last night whether Peres, for his part, had offered Murphy anything that went beyond his oft-stated readiness to hold talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation comprising "authentic" Palestinian representatives within the context of some form of "international accompaniment" or "forum."

A breakthrough on this thorny issue at this time, U.S. and Israeli officials said, would presumably be binding on the national unity government under Yitzhak Shamir after he becomes prime minister next month.

Shamir yesterday again obliquely served notice that he and the Likud would not agree to Peres's straying beyond the confines of the national unity government guidelines. He stressed that the Peres-Mubarak summit must focus on bilateral relations and normalization.

Shamir, speaking on Israel Radio, said that the two men should speak about Israeli-Jordanian relations as a "second priority." He avoided mention of the Palestinians.

The assessment in Jerusalem was that if Murphy achieves some Israeli and/or Jordanian concessions, this would pave the way for participation in the summit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, something Peres reportedly has sought for weeks. Peres feels that greater American involvement in the Middle East peace effort would increase the chances of achieving progress towards multilateral negotiations.

But so far, indications are that American and Egyptian pressure on Hussein and on the PLO have failed to elicit any concessions that would facilitate a Shultz visit to the region.

U.S. officials said yesterday that Shultz had not yet decided whether to travel to the Middle East in the coming days, pending a recommendation from Murphy.

One reliable U.S. source predicted that Shultz would decide against the visit. "He's not going to allow himself to be drummed into going by newspaper reports," the source said. But other officials insisted that the final decision could still go either way. Weighing heavily on Shultz's mind, U.S. officials said, was Peres's strong encouragement for the trip.

The PLO, meanwhile, has offered no hint, at least publicly, that it is in any way more amenable now than it was six months ago to accepting UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 (the main American condition for PLO participation in the peace process). Jordan has given no indication that it is willing to join the

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Eban in UK, woos Thatcher

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, on Monday briefed British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Prime Minister Peres's latest peace moves and hopes, and on the impending Peres-Mubarak summit.

Eban, in London to attend a memorial for the late Jewish philanthropist Michael Sacher, informed Thatcher – at Peres's suggestion – of his arrival and was invited by the premier to 10 Downing Street for a 50-minute meeting.

Eban told *The Jerualem Post* that "roping Hussein" into the Middle East peace process was "a major preoccupation" of Thatcher's, and that Thatcher has "some kind of influence with Hussein and a greater rapport (with him) than the Americans." Hussein is due in London today for an extended stay.

Five hundred troops on guard as ministers meet for first time this year

Lebanon cabinet calls for end to civil war

BEIRUT (Reuters). – Lebanon's Christian and Moslem ministers yesterday agreed to call a "prompt, comprehensive and stable ceasefire" in a bid to end the civil war that has claimed more than 100,000 lives.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said his 10-man cabinet also agreed to write a new national covenant in yesterday's cabinet meeting.

"It was decided to announce a general, open truce," Karami told more than a hundred clamouring reporters after emerging from a three-hour meeting of the rival ministers at a closed-down race track on Beirut's "Green-Line" battlefront.

"We also decided to set up a national charter based on safeguarding Lebanon's unity, stressing its Arab identity, reforming its political system, setting up a national army and liberating the south." Karami said.

Karami, and other Shi'ite, Sunni and Druse cabinet leaders were recently in Damascus to receive Syrian clearance for the new initiative.

The rival ministers, meeting for the first time in 10 months, arrived at the tree-encircled race track along two dirt roads, one from Christian East Beirut and the other from the Moslem West.

More than 500 heavily-armed troops and security men cordoned off the area. Sharpshooters took positions on roof-tops of surrounding buildings.

Karami said another cabinet session was scheduled at the same site Friday to discuss the "guidelines of the new covenant and ways to enable the government to take back control of all public utilities and seaports from various militias."

Telecommunications Minister Joseph Hashem, a Christian, said he and Moslem Education Minister Salim Hoss were assigned by the cabinet to draft the new covenent.

The guns fell silent around the deserted racetrack even before the cabinet session was called to order. Militia snipers held their fire as cabinet ministers drove up separately in bullet-proof sedans to the battle-scarred administrative headquarters of the hippodrome.

Shi'ite Moslem Amal militia leader and Justice Minister Nabih Berri has voiced doubts about the success of yesterday's talks.

He said he was ready only to discuss the Syrian-mediated peace plan which granted Moslems more say in the political system favouring Christians.

Meanwhile, sources close to Hashem said that differences emerged at the talks over the Syrian role in Lebanon and that Christian Finance Minister Camille Chamoun had reservations over calls for privileged ties with Damascus.

Christians had voiced objections to a key clause in last December's Syrian-mediated peace pact which would have established close ties with Damascus.

HU head quits because of budget crisis

Students threaten boycott over cash demand

By BERNARD JOSEPHS and LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The country's universities were in turmoil last night with students threatening a boycott, the president of the Hebrew University quitting and higher education chiefs warning that they may bar new students unless the government injects million of dollars into the institutions' budgets.

The trouble, which has been brewing since the government decided to axe higher education spending by $10 million, exploded after university heads decided late Monday night to demand that students pay a deposit of NIS 1,500, to be returned only *at the end of their studies.*

The emergency committee of university presidents said that the money would help keep their institutions going during the cash crisis.

The National Union of Students (NUS) said it would meet today to decide whether to boycott the start of the academic year in November.

Professor Don Patinkin

NUS leaders were incensed by the plan to make students pay the deposit in addition to current tuition fees of over NIS 2,000.

"The universities are taking students hostage and acting as if we were the enemy," Shmuel Ben-Naftali, the union's comptroller, told *The Jerusalem Post*. "It may be the line of least resistance, but we want to call on the universities to fight with us instead of against us. For instance, they could strike the universities immediately. We can't strike until school starts."

The student leaders are also planning a demonstration at the Knesset to try to rally MKs' support during this afternoon's special session on the kibbutz flea market.

One MK who openly sympathized with them yesterday was Education Minister Navon.

The minister, who has condemned the cut in university spending as a "blow to the nation," said: "We have fought to keep down the cost of tuition at least to its present level.

"We have fought with the Treasury and with the universities over this. Despite their financial crisis, the universities should not shift the burden onto the students' shoulders."

Economics Minister Ya'acobi also came out strongly against the students' deposit and the slashing of the universities' budgets.

In a meeting with Prime Minister Peres, he said that increasing the financial burden on students would prevent those from poorer backgrounds from studying.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

State takes 58% of every shekel

By AVI TEMKIN

The tax burden in Israel has reached an all time record in the last few months, according to Bank of Israel figures. For every shekel worth of goods and services produced, 58 agorot are eventually paid to the government in taxes the bank found. "This is the country's all time record, and probably a world one as well," one central bank official said yesterday.

Figures published yesterday by the Treasury showed that since the beginning of the tax year the government had collected NIS 6.8 billion in taxes, an increase of 5.4 per cent over the same period last year. In August alone, the Treasury collected NIS 1.4b. from taxes.

Bank officials said the extraordinarily high tax burden, amounting to 58 per cent of the gross national product was leaving its imprint on the economy in sluggish growth and high unemployment.

The central bank, sources noted, had calculated that only because thousands of people had given up hope of finding a job had the unemployment rate not gone as high as 9 per cent. The rate of unemployment is calculated on the number of jobless actively looking for work. The latest Central Bureau of Statistics figures show it reached 7.8 per cent in the second quarter of the year.

Although Prime Minister Peres is meeting with Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and the Treasury heads today to discuss the future of the economic plan and ways of encouraging economic growth, central bank officials contend that this is impossible with such a high tax burden.

Politburo member to probe Black Sea collision

400 dead or missing from Soviet liner

MOSCOW. – Nearly 400 people are dead or missing after the sinking of the Soviet passenger liner *Admiral Nakhimov*, which went down in the Black Sea on Sunday evening after being struck by another vessel, officials said yesterday.

Deputy Merchant Marine Minister Leonid Nedyak said rescuers plucked 836 people to safety after the liner was split apart by a cargo vessel which rammed into its starboard side.

He said 29 of the survivors were hospitalized, but did not give their conditions. Nedyak was pessimistic that many of the missing could still be alive.

He said the liner was rammed amidships in its starboard side by the Soviet freighter *Pyotr Vasyev*. The collision happened about nine miles from the port of Novorossiysk while the liner was en route to the popular resort town of Sochi.

He said officials estimate the passenger liner sank within 15 minutes, and now lies at a depth of 47 metres.

"It sank quickly due to a very unfortunate blow to it by the freighter," Nedyak said. "The blow came into the partition between the engine room and the boiler room and, practically speaking, it ripped the ship open.

"From the moment of the blow until the moment of the sinking of the ship, it was not possible to launch into water any of the rescue boats."

Nedyak said it was too soon to assign blame for the collision. He said there was no fog or any other unusual weather at the time. About 50 vessels are continuing the search and rescue, along with helicopters and other aircraft.

"I hope and all of us hope that out of the 319 missing persons there may be some survivors," Nedyak said. "Weather in the area is normal...it gives grounds for hope."

But he added: "I believe that most of these passengers are still aboard the ship. Until the divers do their work it will be difficult to confirm this supposition."

The 888 passengers were all Soviet tourists, mostly from the Ukraine and Baltic republics, he said. There were no foreigners aboard, as far as could be determined. About 270 of the 346-member crew were among the survivors.

A commission headed by Geidar Aliev, a member of the ruling Politburo, is investigationg the accident.

Lloyd's Registry of ships says the *Admiral Nakhimov* is 175 metres long, was built in Germany in 1925 as a steam-powered vessel and later was refitted. The ship was originally named the *Berlin*. It was taken and renamed by the Soviets after World War II.

A Western naval attache said the vessel sank once before, in 1945 and was rebuilt.

Admiral Pavel Nakhimov was a defender of Sevastopol during the Crimean war of 1854-55. (AP, Reuter)

Israel wants U.S. to cut interest rates

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Israel is to ask the Reagan administration to reduce interest rates on its long-term debts to the U.S. This could save the country about $200 million a year, senior Treasury sources said yesterday.

Prime Minister Peres and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim are to make the request on their forthcoming visits to Washington, the sources said.

The government hopes that the average 10 per cent interest on Israel's $10 billion long-term debt will be cut to 8 per cent, according to the sources.

Treasury Director-General Emmanuel Sharon told reporters that some loans from the U.S. carry 12 per cent interest and that Israel would prefer to repay these ahead of time because of the high rates. But, he said, this might be difficult since the U.S. had covered the loans with bonds that also carry 12 per cent interest.

Sharon said the government would continue repaying short-term debts at high interest rates which burden the economy heavily.

He also said he doubted that Israel needed foreign currency reserves as large as $3 billion. Other countries, he pointed out, did not hold such large reserves.

Sharon added that it was too early to tell how much economic aid Israel would receive from the U.S. next year. He said the question-mark stemmed from the Gramm-Rudman budget reduction amendment and its status following the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling that it was unconstitutional. Despite the ruling, a cut in aid might take place, he said. The aid due is $1.2 billion. Sharon said Israel would prefer to receive it in one sum, and said these questions would be discussed in economic talks that Israeli representatives were to have with U.S. officials at the end of the year.

Micro-chip problem upsets Lavi schedule

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

The Lavi fighter programme has suffered a major setback and the first prototype, which had been scheduled to fly in the last week of this month, will probably not get into the air before mid-November.

The delay, expected to cost tens of millions of dollars in excess labour and production expenses, is being caused by the California-based Lear-Siegler company, contractor for the fighter's flight control system.

Lear-Siegler is already two weeks behind schedule in supplying the last, and most crucial, phase of the system, and sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that they did not realistically expect delivery before mid-October.

The company has reportedly had problems integrating a micro-chip, specially developed for the Lavi, into the aerial segment of the flight control system.

This delay is the third by Lear-Siegler with whom the Israel Aircraft Industries, the Lavi's prime contractor, has a $20-$25 million research-and-development contract for the plane's specially designed, three-phased, flight control system.

Despite earlier delays by the company, the ground-based systems are already in place. But, *The Post* was told, the Lavi cannot take off without the aerial component supposed to have been delivered on August 15. The R and D contract included the supply of the systems to all Lavi prototypes, with a separate production contract pending once the Lavi goes on line.

The delay in the programme coincides with an intensive Pentagon effort to cancel the programme. According to Defence Ministry sources, the delay will "give the Pentagon the ammunition it has been looking for to prove that the Lavi is going to be much more expensive than we projected."

A joint Israel-American team is conducting a four-month study of the programme with a view to finding possible alternatives that would also take into account wider Israeli economic and military needs.

Work on other aspects of the fighter's development are reported to be on schedule.

Defence Minister Rabin remains committed to the Lavi, and reportedly thinks the current delay will not be a major impediment.

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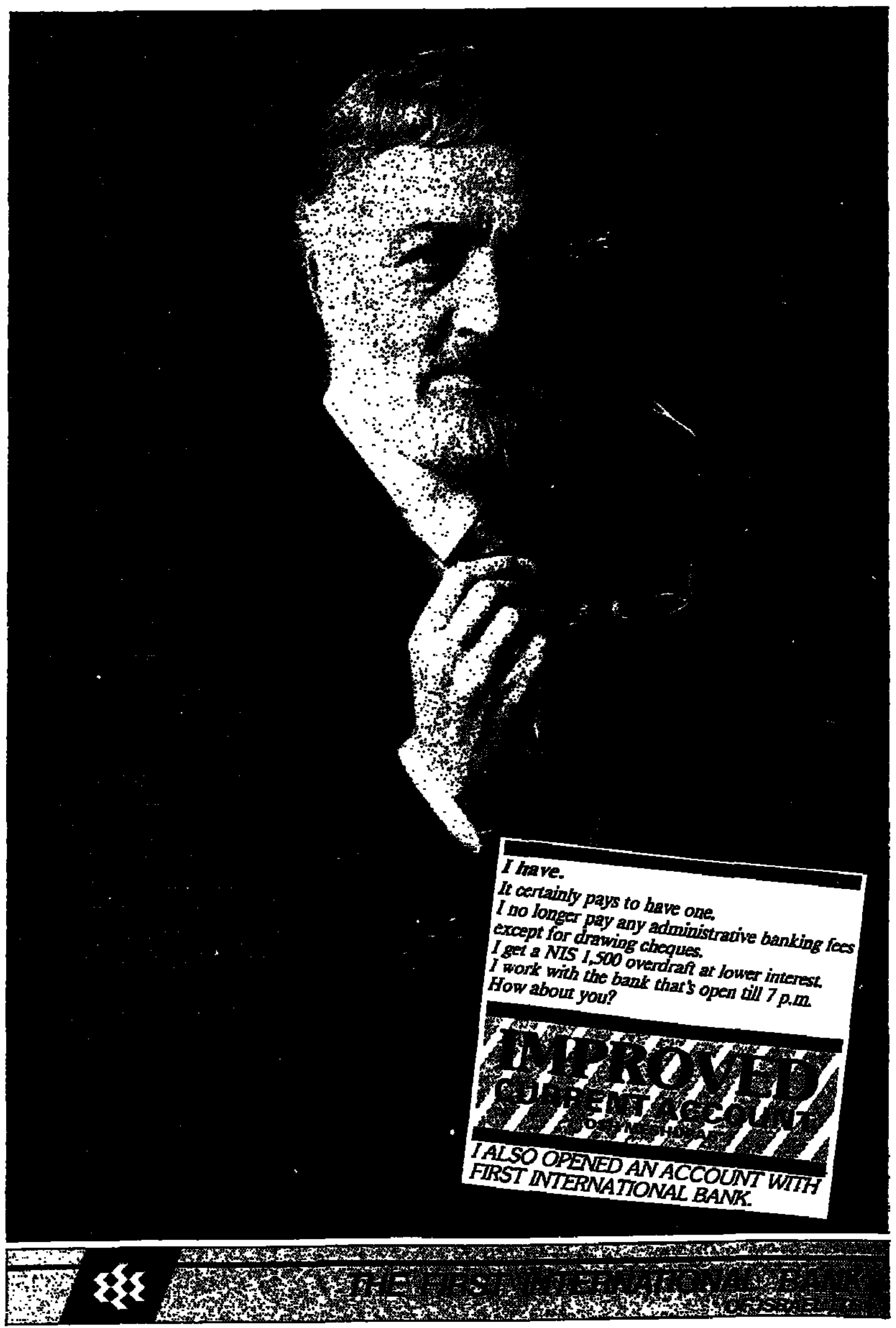
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The weather at major Swissair destinations

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	MIN. C	MIN. F	MAX. C	MAX. F	
AMSTERDAM	12	54	17	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	18	64	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	14	57	18	64	Rain
CHICAGO	13	55	29	84	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	16	61	Rain
GENEVA	4	39	19	66	Clear
HELSINKI	8	46	16	61	Cloudy
HONG KONG	28	82	34	93	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	4	39	19	66	—
LISBON	17	63	28	82	Clear
LONDON	12	54	20	68	Clear
MADRID	14	57	27	81	Clear
MONTREAL	12	53	23	73	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	50	26	79	Cloudy
OSLO	7	45	19	66	Cloudy
PARIS	14	57	20	68	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	13	55	22	72	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	11	52	18	64	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	6	43	14	57	Clear
TOKYO	23	73	27	81	Rain
TORONTO	14	57	22	72	Clear
VIENNA	10	50	20	68	Cloudy
ZURICH	15	59	20	68	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	49	17–28	27
Golan	45	20–30	29
Nahariya	90	20–30	30
Safad	45	19–29	28
Haifa Port	–	– – –	–
Tiberias	34	22–36	35
Nazareth	–	– – –	–
Afula	51	18–33	32
Shomron	38	20–31	30
Tel Aviv	79	22–30	30
B-G Airport	52	20–31	31
Jericho	34	22–37	37
Gaza	70	22–30	30
Beersheba	34	18–34	33
Eilat	18	26–41	40

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel is to receive the annual Yitzhak Sadeh Prize for military literature for his book, *An Eastern Wind* at the Jerusalem Theatre this evening in the presence of President Herzog and Prime Minister Peres.

Dr. Yuri Shtern, spokesman of the Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre, will speak on current immigration at today's meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club at the YMCA at 1 p.m.

Nofim project head is remanded

PETAH TIKVA (Itim). – Former Nofim project head Daniel Weinman was yesterday remanded for 48 hours and his passport confiscated. Petah Tikva Magistrates' Court judge said that the police investigation into the case was expected to be completed by then.

The West Bank Nofim project, she said, apparently had not been set up with fraudulent intent, although there appeared to be evidence of criminal offences in the treatment of some of the prospective home buyers.

Terror threat remains, despite lull

By JOEL GREENBERG

OC Central Command Ehud Barak said yesterday there had been a significant drop in attacks against Israeli targets in the territories since the beginning of the year. But he warned that the situation was unstable because terror cells were still operating in the region.

He was speaking while accompanying Deputy Premier Minister David Levy on a tour of the Jordan Rift area.

Barak said that since January there had been a 50 per cent drop in disturbances in the territories and an identical decline in shooting incidents, as compared with the same period last year. He said that two Jews had been killed in terrorist attacks as compared with seven during the same period last year. During this period, there had been an overall decline of 35 per cent in such attacks.

The calm could be partially attributed to the closing of PLO offices in Amman by King Hussein, he said.

But, he warned, four terror cells were still active in the West Bank: a cell in Nablus which had murdered former mayor Zafer al-Masri and attacked border police; another in Tulkarm, responsible for an attack on a local resident considered a collaborator with Israel; the cell responsible for the July grenade attack on schoolchildren in Jericho; and one in the area of Mevo Dotan in the northern West Bank.

In response to a question on recent security measures including the closure of two East Jerusalem papers, Barak said security forces would continue to act against politically subversive elements.

He added that the IDF had no objection to Gush Emunim settlers praying at the ancient synagogue in Jericho, provided their numbers were proportionate to the size of the structure.

During the tour, Levy was briefed by military officers in the region, visited the Adam bridge and agricultural projects along the Jordan river, and met with representatives of the Jordan Valley Local Council at the settlement of Yafit.

Council members told Levy at Yafit that 10 per cent of the area's population had moved away during the past few months. At Yafit alone, five families – or nearly a quarter of the settlement's population – had left.

Levy said the figures were "scandalous." Settlers had been unjustly treated by official bodies such as the Jewish Agency and the Finance Ministry, he said, criticizing both bodies' failure to implement government decisions to develop the area. (Picture p.4)

After court hearing:

Flea market will open Saturday

Jerusalem Post Reporters

TEL AVIV. – The Sabbath flea market at Kibbutz Nir Eliyahu will be open this Saturday after the state's efforts to close it failed yesterday.

Meanwhile, an urgent motion for the agenda protesting against the market – known in Hebrew as the *pishpeshuk* – will be put to a special Knesset session today.

Petah Tikva Magistrates' Court judge Shelly Timan yesterday ruled that although the market could open this Saturday, it would be closed thereafter unless the kibbutz wins an appeal at a hearing set for next Tuesday.

Attorney Avraham Poraz, appearing for the state, told the court that the kibbutz had violated the law by opening the market on land designated for agricultural use. He also argued that it had violated the law in fencing the area and building the stalls.

No kibbutz representatives attended the hearing.

Poraz said that a permit to hold the market, given to the kibbutz by the local regional council, was invalid.

The Knesset convenes today, in the middle of the summer recess, at the request of 20 Knesset members, headed by Alignment MK Rabbi Menahem Hacohen, who will propose an urgent motion for the agenda to protest against the *pishpeshuk*.

The required 20 signatures have also been collected for presentation of urgent motions on the nursing crisis, tax reduction proposals for the Negev towns of Yeroham and Mitzpe Ramon, and the economic plight of moshavim.

Residents of Mitzpe Ramon plan to demonstrate outside the Knesset today while their concerns are discussed inside.

Mitzpe Ramon's local authority head, Shmuel Cohen, said that residents had been abandoning the town because their hopes for assistance were being frustrated.

The government will use the opportunity of today's session to present legislation on amendments to the penal code, the banking law and the income tax law.

HUSSEIN

(Continued from Page One)

peace process without full PLO endorsement or participation.

Observers in Jerusalem speculated that the recent visit to Damascus and Amman of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov had reinforced Hussein's resolve to enter negotiations only within the framework of an international conference attended by both the Soviet Union and the PLO.

Egypt has been pressing for a Jordanian-PLO rapprochement, possibly involving the reopening of several PLO offices in Amman. But Jordan has given no indication that it intends to accede to this request.

In view of Jordan's stand, observers in Jerusalem believe that a joint Peres-Mubarak statement at the end of the summit – expected to be held next week – will stray little from the main lines of Peres's major peace speech at the UN last year. It will leave Shamir, after his assumption of the premiership next month, with no compelling diplomatic "legacy," committing Israel to talks under conditions that he would find unacceptable.

After a Monday midnight meeting with Peres, Murphy yesterday morning flew to Amman, where he met Prime Minister Zaid Rifa'i and acting Foreign Minister Zoukan Hindawi, before meeting Hussein. Hussein was due last night to fly to Europe for a medical check-up or treatment and for political discussions in London and Bonn.

There was speculation in Jerusalem that Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman, who held talks in Bonn on Monday with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and is today due to meet Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in Rome, will meet secretly with Hussein somewhere in Europe.

The sources suggested that Weizman was asking the Europeans to finance Hussein's plans for development projects in the West Bank.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche and the ministry's legal adviser, Robbie Sabel, flew to Cairo last night to discuss various normalization issues, including compensation for the families of the victims of last October's Ras Burka massacre, and the selection of the three international arbitrators for the Taba border dispute. The selection of the arbitrators, and the completion of the demarcation and mapping of the disputed border areas, are the conditions for the holding of the Peres-Mubarak summit, scheduled tentatively for September 10-11 in Alexandria or Ismailia. Murphy, too, is attempting to nail down the final details of the Taba arbitration agreement.

Peres is due in Washington on September 15 for talks at the White House with President Reagan. From Washington, Peres is scheduled to fly to Canada for two days of talks in Ottawa and Montreal.

'Guarded optimism' on nurses dispute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Treasury and the Health Ministry yesterday reached an "understanding" on what to offer representatives of the hospital nurses in negotiations this morning, creating some "guarded optimism" in the government that a strike may be averted.

Health Minister Mordechai Gur and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim met at the Treasury yesterday, but refused to disclose any details of their talks to the press before speaking with the nurses.

The 11,000 hospital nurses have been threatening to abandon the country's hospitals as early as this week because of what they claim are low wages, a shortage of job slots and poor working conditions.

Gur, who took an evenhanded stand on the nurses when they threatened to strike last winter and when they carried out the threat two months ago, has now said that he is "very supportive." Whereas the Treasury insists that only 950 nursing job slots be allowed in the hospitals over the next six years, Gur supports the addition of 1,500 job slots over three years.

A Lebanese soldier guards a meeting of the Lebanese cabinet being held in a building at the racecourse on the dividing line between Beirut's Moslem and Christian sectors. It was the first time the 10-member Moslem-Christian cabinet had convened in full since being established in April 1984. (AFP telephoto)

Charges against prisons boss 'baseless' says investigator

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
for the Jerusalem Post

The results of a police probe into alleged criminal offences attributed to Prisons Service Commissioner Rafi Suissa will be submitted to Attorney General Yosef Harish today or tomorrow. The charges appear to be "baseless", according to sources familiar with the results of the high-ranking police probe into the affair, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

A senior source at national police headquarters said that Police Minister Bar-Lev's decision to transfer sections of Comptroller Avraham Adan's report on the Suissa investigation had been taken "in accordance with accepted norms governing criminal suspicions against public figures."

The source added that the material against Suissa would be given to Harish "so that no one can accuse the police of being subjective in the matter of the prisons chief."

Police sources predicted that Harish, following his review of the material, would recommend closing the Suissa file because of "insufficient evidence."

Bar-Lev yesterday unequivocally denied reports that he had anticipated charges against Suissa and had thus personally offered the report's findings to Harish for inspection. Bar-Lev said he would not comment on the Suissa affair until after hearing the prison chief's explanations of several points in the report.

STUDENTS

(Continued from Page One)

He asked Peres to reconsider the $10 million cut and warned that its imposition would damage the development of the country.

Professor Moshe Many, president of Tel Aviv University and chairman of the university presidents emergency committee, said that merely restoring the $10 million cut would not be enough. Because of cuts dating back to 1973, the universities needed an extra $50m., he said.

The committee on Monday night decided to send letters to the 14,000 students accepted by universities for first year studies starting in November, warning them that because of the cash shortage their places were no longer guaranteed.

"If the government doesn't move and the situation remains as it is, then we will not be accepting first-year students this year," Many said.

Many rejected suggestions that the threat to refuse students and the decision to impose a deposit were merely ploys to pressure the Treasury.

Meanwhile, Professor Don Patinkin, president of the Hebrew University since 1983, yesterday tendered his resignation in the face of the university's critical financial situation.

In a letter to Harvey Krueger, chairman of the university's Board of Governors' he said: "A few days ago I learned that the (university's) deficit for the current year will exceed $20 m. As president of the university, I bear overall executive responsiblity for this financial situation and accordingly submit my resignation."

Patinkin blamed the deficit on a "basic structural imbalance," resulting from "the government's decreasing support for higher education over the past years."

To redress the situation, he said, more support was needed both from the state and from the university's supporters. "But first and foremost," he added, "drastic measures must be taken by the university and its staff – measures which require basic changes and sacrifices."

Even before Patinkin's letter of resignation was drafted, a struggle was developing for the succession to the presidency of the university.

Among Hebrew University professors named as possible candidates were former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir and ex-Foreign Ministry director-general Shlomo Avineri.

Another possible candidate, Prof. David Weiss, of the Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School, yesterday objected to a *Post* report describing him as having "right-wing views."

In a letter to the paper Weiss said yesterday: "I have never been a member of a political party." He continued that he had been involved "actively and publicly in a broad variety of causes usually designated as liberal or progressive during the past 20 years in Israel and...for 10 years at the University of California in Berkeley."

"To connote my views as 'right-wing' is a gross falsehood," he added.

Haifa win

Maccabi Haifa beat Betar Jerusalem 2-0 in a Lillian Cup soccer match last night.

Dutch court extradites Israeli drugs suspect

By YOSSI LEMPKOWICZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

THE HAGUE. – A court in The Hague yesterday approved the extradition to Israel of Gezi Hakak, an Israeli wanted for alleged heroin smuggling. Hakak, 51, fought the extradition on the grounds that he was wanted for political reasons and not drug trafficking.

Hakak also asserted that, as a Sephardi, "he would be discriminated against in the already overcrowded Israeli prisons."

The Dutch judge rejected Hakak's claims, saying, "There is possibly discrimination against Sephardi Jews in Israel, but there is no political persecution against them."

Sarid insists, pardoned Shin Bet man was promoted

Post Knesset Correspondent

MK Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement) yesterday refuted statements from the Prime Minister's Office that one of the pardoned Shin Bet men had not been promoted. Reports have appeared in the media claiming that a promotion did take place.

Sarid said that despite Prime Minister Peres's claim that the man had been transferred to a new post without being promoted, he had evidence that the man had been given "one of the most sensitive and responsible jobs i the entire Shin Bet."

"This was after the man admitted to forgery, false witness, distortion and manipulation in the case of the Ashkelon bus hijack aftermath and the killing of two of the Arab hijackers," the CRM deputy added.

Sarid said the man's promotion could only mean that somebody was "trying to destroy the Shin Bet.

Village gets phone – after 38 years

After 38 years incommunicado, the tiny Arab village of Ein Hud has finally got a phone connection.

A cordless phone, connected to a regular phone eight kilometres away, was donated to the villagers by the Danish Friends of the Kibbutz Movement.

Honduras keeping arms option open

IN PERSON
BENNY MORRIS

Honduras seeks to "leave open the option of re-establishing a military relationship" with Israel, but is not currently pursuing that option, visiting Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras said yesterday.

He was referring to the massive Israeli arms sales (including Super Mystere fighter aircraft) and know-how and assistance to Honduras during its war with El Salvador in the early 1970s. Honduras had then won "air superiority in Central America," said Lopez Contreras.

Honduras now feels seriously "threatened" by Sandinista-ruled Nicaragua, but does not wish to create or enter into an arms race with its neighbour. "We have neither the resources nor the will," he said, with a smile. Honduras, and Costa Rica, "feel completely outgunned and outnumbered militarily by the other Central American countries."

Lopez Contreas says Honduras regards the Israel Defence Forces "as a model." But, for the time being, since Honduras does not anticipate an open Nicaraguan attack, it prefers to parry the Sandinista threat by consolidating "friendships and military alliances" with the other countries. "Our first (aim) must be to try to keep cool and to keep tensions (with Nicaragua) on a low level."

But, failing a complete pacification of the region by general agreement (in line with recent Latin American proposals, for eliminating regional conflicts). Contreras does not sound optimistic aboubt his country's eventual relations with Sandinista-led Nicaragua. "Totalitarian regimes operate through subversion. They don't strike openly, or at least, not at first. Open attack comes only after subversion. This is the pattern," he said.

He recalled the Sandinista attempts to subvert Honduras in the early 1980s through sabotage and terrorism. "This failed," he said but implied that it was more than likely that such subversion would be resumed.

Lopez Contreras repeatedly referred to Nicaragua's Soviet connection and to the "fact" that the Honduran-Nicaraguan struggle is an aspect of the global East-West conflict. It takes place against the backdrop of the counter-revolutionary anti-Sandinista operations of the Contras, who are based in and aided by Honduras. He also threw in the PLO-Nicaragua connection for good measure.

Carlos Lopez Contreras (Reuter)

He stressed the "many affinities" between Honduras and Israel, not least of which is each country's regional situation (beset by armed, inimical neighbours) and the connection between each regional conflict and the general East-West struggle.

Lopez Contreras, who is 44 but looks closer to 25, is an unusual breed of foreign minister. A lawyer by training, he has served as the Honduran ambassador to the Court of St. James, in Managua and in Madrid, and as the under secretary of state at Honduras's Foreign Ministry. He is a member of the opposition National Party (and former member of its central committee) but was brought in as a "professional" foreign minister by the ruling Liberal Party. "My party was not consulted (about my appointment)," he says, but agrees that it probably is not unhappy with it.

His predecessor visited Israel nine months ago. Foreign Minister Shamir visited Tegucigalpa in May, and Lopez Contreras's visit is in reciprocation. The two agreed in principle yesterday on a visit to Israel, "probably some time next year," by Honduras's president.

Lopez Contreras, here for a week in which he will tour the country as well as meet with Prime Minister Peres and Defence Minister Rabin, says he wishes to see "how other countries cope" with security problems and regional conflict. He also hopes to obtain an increase in Israeli technical assistance on trade union operations and agriculture. He says that southern Honduras has suffered from drought for years "and we have heard that you are very good with deserts."

Meanwhile, the two countries have agreed, in the conversation between foreign ministers, on mutual support in international forums when Nicaragua and Middle East problems come up for debate and voting.

The importance Honduras has come to attach to Israel was underlined earlier this year by the establishment of an embassy in Tel Aviv (one of 26 Honduran embassies around the world), and by the planned increase of its diplomatic staff.

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Prof. R.N. Melmed and family
on the death of his

Mother ע״ה

s0726-15f14

To Tomi and Rina Leitersdorf

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Georges and Madelene Goldstein
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[illegible]

ss732-05f14

Gaddafi, Khamenei push ME to fore at Harare

HARARE. – The Middle East took centre stage yesterday at a non-aligned summit meant to focus world attention on South Africa, with dramatic initiatives by Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi and Iranian President Ali Khamenei.

Khamenei branded the leaders of Gulf war enemy Iraq as war criminals akin to Hitler's Nazis, called for their execution and demanded that Iraq be expelled from the movement grouping 101 Third World nations.

Gaddafi, in the midst of a new confrontation with the U.S., made a dramatic late night entrance to Harare and was reported by official Libya radio as saying he wanted to scrap the non-aligned movement and divide the world into two – those with the industrialized West and those against it.

Cuban President Fidel Castro called on Western nations to pay the Third World's $1,000 billion external debt, likening it to the killer disease Aids.

He also offered to withdraw 20,000 Cuban troops from southern Angola if South Africa agreed to implement a UN-approved independence plan for Namibia (South West Africa) and stopped supporting right-wing Angolan rebels.

He said these troops would be withdrawn, but that Cuban forces would remain to help bolster security in other parts of the marxist-ruled country.

Diplomatic sources said Cuba's offer was not new, but this was the first time that Castro had mentioned a specific number of troops. Cuba has never disclosed the exact size of its military strength in Angola, which is estimated by Western experts at 25,000 to 35,000 men.

The already faint chance of the eighth triennial summit being able to bridge the gap between Iran and Iraq, now entering the seventh year of a bloody war, were dashed when Khamenei rejected calls for peace.

He said Iran had a national and Islamic duty to fight on. In a stinging swipe at the non-aligned movement, he said that unless it could punish Iraq "it would be hard to hope that it could be of any noteworthy effect as far as other international crises are concerned." He also denounced the U.S. as the "arch Satan."

Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, Ziana, said there was little applause at the end of Khamenei's one-hour address.

Conference chairman Robert Mugabe gently rebuked the Iranian for the great length of the speech, pointing out that if everyone gave enormous speeches, the conference would last a month.

The conference abruptly went into a closed session when Khamenei, after speaking for an hour on a largely anti-superpower theme, launched into a harangue against Iraq.

The plenary session, on the second day of the summit, had been broadcast live on national television up to that point. But the transmission was suddenly terminated, and a Zimbabwe official said, "We have been told it is now a closed session." He gave no explanation. The screens blanked out as Khamenei described Iraq as "an agent of superpower imperialism."

The Libyan leader's presence at the second day of the summit was expected to give the gathering an even more strident anti-American tone. In Monday's opening session, the U.S. was roundly criticized for its policies in southern Africa and Central America.

Conference sources said the Libyan delegation has already been lobbying hard to include strong condemnations of the U.S. in the conference's final declarations.

The sources said Libya wants the non-aligned movement to denounce the economic boycott the U.S. has mounted against it and the freezing of Libyan assets in the U.S., and to call for immediate rescinding of the American measures.

The Libyans are also urging the movement to express solidarity with their country because the U.S. actions aim at destabilizing the Libyan economy and infringing the country's sovereignty.

Iran claims capture of Iraqi radar base

NICOSIA (AP). – Iran claimed yesterday that Revolutionary Guards Marines, spearheaded by commando frogmen, captured a key Iraqi radar platform in the Gulf that directed air strikes against tankers, and that 700 Iraqis were killed in a northern mountain offensive.

Iraq's state-run media, monitored in Nicosia, said Baghdad's forces were "dealing" with yesterday's amphibious assault in the Gulf.

The fact that the spokesman did not claim the Iranian assault was beaten off with horrific casualties, as the Iraqis usually do, indicated that the Al-Amiq radar platform had probably been captured.

Baghdad radio, meanwhile, claimed that Monday's Iranian thrusts in the northern Haj Omran region "failed abjectly," with Teheran's forces "retreating in humiliation, leaving hundreds of casualties."

Iran claimed on Monday that it launched a push codenamed Karbala-2 in Haj Omran and captured seven strategic heights in the mountains of Kurdistan.

The two-pronged thrust by the Iranians appeared designed to stretch Iraq's defences before launching a long-heralded "final offensive," possibly in the central front to cut off Baghdad.

The assaults came amid a massive Iranian mobilization. By some accounts, Teheran has massed more than 800,000 regular troops, fanatical revolutionary guards and "Basij," or volunteers. For the offensive, the bulk of these are believed to be concentrated in the south opposite Basra, Iraq's main port and second largest city.

Meanwhile, satellite pictures indicate that Iran has indeed concentrated about 650,000 soldiers along the southern border region in preparation for a two-pronged assault on Basra, according to Radio Monte Carlo yesterday.

The radio report cited unnamed Western analysts who said that the Iranians may be planning to move through the Al Huweisa marshes and through the Faw peninsula to encircle the port city. Were Iran to succeed, it would gain control of the main Iraq-Kuwaiti highway, the report said.

Military analysts believe the decisive battles will be fought in the central and southern sectors of the front.

Teheran's Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, said the Al-Amiq radar platform, a converted oil loading facility 40km. south of Iraq's Faw peninsula, was seized in a pre-dawn assault by three Marine brigades.

It said the defenders, Iraq's 444th Naval Battalion, were killed or captured.

U.S. envoy confers in Paris

France readies for terror after three threats

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. – While General Vernon Walters, President Ronald Reagan's special emissary to Europe, discussed terrorism yesterday with French President Francois Mitterrand, French authorities were bracing for a potentially explosive conclusion to a calm summer; three terrorist threats were received this week in France, and all are being taken seriously.

After a 45-minute meeting at the Elysee Palace, Gen. Walters refused to reveal any details about his talks with the French president. "This trip is made at the request of President Reagan, to consult with our friends and to discuss with them the means of combating terrorism in all of its broad aspects," said Walters, stressing the warm welcome he had received in Paris.

Walters arrived in Paris after conferring with Belgian and Nato officials in Brussels.

The first threat was mailed on Monday to Agence France-Presse in Paris. It was signed by the "Committee for Solidarity for the Arab and Middle East political prisoners."

The message warned French authorities that the terrorist attack will resume unless a certain number of terrorists jailed in France are freed.

The Committee insists on the liberation of, among others, George Ibrahim Abdallah, the presumed leader of the Farl, (Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Factions). His group killed an American diplomat, Charles Ray, in Paris in 1982. A few months later Ya'acov Bar-Simantov of the Israeli embassy in Paris was shot dead by a woman belonging to the same pro-Syrian Lebanese group.

The second threat came from a yet unknown group, "The French Liberation Front."

In a mimeographed letter sent to French dailies last Friday, the group accused France of "prostituting itself" to Iran, Syria and Iraq in order to obtain the liberation of the seven French hostages being held in Lebanon by Shi'ite extremists. "Enough," reads the message, "one does not negotiate with terrorists."

The third threat came yesterday from Beirut. A video cassette was sent to the office of the American network ABC, showing one of the French hostages, journalist Jean-Paul Kauffman held since May 1985.

The message signed by the Islamic Jihad says that Kauffman will never see his family again if Paris does not change its Middle East policy. The Jihad repeatedly asked that the French leave Lebanon.

Three Dutch adventurers yesterday set a new transatlantic balloon crossing record when their helium-filled Dutch Viking safely crash-landed in a wheat field at Almere, Netherlands, 51 hours and 14 minutes after liftoff from Newfoundland. The three were Henk Brink, 44, his wife Evelien, and Willem Hageman, 39. They were the first Europeans to cross the Atlantic, beating the record by one minute.

(Reuter telephoto)

Botha off to bust sanctions

CAPE TOWN. – South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha set out yesterday on a Far East tour that analysts say is aimed at busting economic sanctions the West is set to impose against his government.

His department has confirmed that Botha will visit Japan, a leading trading partner, and Taiwan and Hong Kong, both potentially vital links in a chain of middle men who could help South African exports to shed all trace of their origin.

Foreign affairs analysts here have little doubt that it is a sanctions-busting mission, laying the ground for deals to help South Africa to circumvent trade bans threatened in the U.S. and Western Europe in protest at apartheid.

Pretoria has long been planning against the day when the West would apply full sanctions to try to force the government to scrap racial segregation.

In Durban, meanwhile, a bomb left at the parcel counter on Monday blew out the front of a store in a middle-class white suburb. Police said 18 blacks and whites were injured, including a 3-year-old girl.

The government's Bureau of Information said yesterday that the 3-year-old white child had not been seriously injured, as it had reported Monday. Her mother took her home immediately after the explosion.

It said the only person classified as seriously injured, Monica Strydom, a cigarette and candy seller, was reported in critical condition. Twelve employees and six customers were injured.

A spokesman said that a three-kilogram Soviet-made limpet mine caused the explosion. (Reuter, AP)

Artukovic appeal again rejected

BELGRADE (AP). – Yugoslavia's federal court yesterday rejected an appeal by convicted war criminal Andrija Artukovic and upheld a death sentence, the Tanjug news agency reported.

No execution date has been annunced. In Yugoslavia, the death sentence is carried out by firing squad.

The 86-year-old Artukovic, former interior minister of the Nazi puppet state of Croatia, was found guilty by Zagreb district court on May 14 of crimes against humanity and war crimes. An earlier appeal to the supreme court of the republic of Croatia had also been thrown out. Artukovic was extradited in February from the U.S.,

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Israel medical team ends mercy mission in Cameroon

An Israeli medical team left the site of a gas disaster at Lake Nios in Cameroon yesterday after spending seven days treating hundreds of injured villagers, the team's head told Israel Radio.

"We brought the survivors to the point that they were going to recover in two to three days. As soon as we reached that stage, we felt that our mission here was accomplished," Dr. Michael Wiener, the team's head, said in a telephone interview from Yaounde, Cameroon's capital.

The team, organized by the Israeli Army and composed of six doctors and 11 army medics, flew to Cameroon on August 25 with Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Wiener said the Israeli team was the only foreign one to treat the gas disaster victims. "There were no medical teams from other countries, except for a few doctors who came with the geological survey groups, but they were not treating the victims," he said.

Wiener told Israel radio the mixture of gases released by the volcanic eruption was composed of "two kinds of gases: those that cause suffocation like carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide, which were the main cause of death, and acidic gases that caused burns."

Wiener said the Israeli medical team was planning to return to Israel next Sunday.

Alleged Nazi war criminal buried in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES (AP). – The body of a suspected Nazi war criminal who claimed to be a Spanish immigrant was buried on Monday in a cemetery for people of German descent.

The man, who entered Argentina in 1947 with Spanish identity documents in the name of Pedro Olmo, died of a heart attack on Saturday while under arrest on a West German extradition plea.

The West German government claimed he really was Walter Kutschmann, a former second lieutenant in the Nazi SS corps accused in the execution of more than 1,500 Jews in Poland during World War II.

He steadfastly maintained he was Olmo, but was buried late on Monday in the German Evangelical Garden Cemetery, a site selected by his widow, Geraldina Baeumlen Olmo.

The suspect, who had a German accent, was arrested on November 14 by federal police in a northern suburb. The bulk of Buenos Aires's large German community live in middle- and upper-middle-class neighbourhoods north of the city.

Austrian-based Nazi hunter Simon Weisenthal, who first identified Olmo as Kutschmann in 1975, said in a local radio interview on Monday that the suspect was the last of the major Nazi war criminals left in the country.

Two photos from the Wiesenthal archives of the man West German authorities believe to be the former SS officer Walter Kutschmann (left in 1939 photo) and the man claiming to be Pedro Olmo (right in 1975 photo).

(Reuter telephoto)

U.S.-Soviet talks open in Moscow

MOSCOW. – A two-day meeting on Afghanistan between senior U.S. and Soviet officials opened in Moscow yesterday in the latest of a series of bilateral encounters designed to lay the groundwork for a superpower summit later this year.

U.S. embassy officials said the delegations would not be attempting to negotiate an end to the seven-year-old conflict between Soviet-backed Afghan forces and Islamic rebels, but would exchange views during the "working level" discussions.

The talks follow U.S.-Soviet meetings on regional topics in Washington last week, and precede a meeting in the U.S. capital on Friday and Saturday between top arms control experts after similar discussions in Moscow last month.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze are due to meet in New York on September 19-20 to try to arrange a second meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

Both sides say they want a new superpower summit to produce concrete results, and the discussions leading up to the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting are viewed as preparation for this.

On Afghanistan, however, serious differences separate the two sides and progress at the talks was considered unlikely, Western diplomats said.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday denied the KGB had detained an American reporter, accused of spying, as retaliation for the arrest of a Soviet citizen in New York.

Gennady Gerasimov told a special news briefing that the KGB was investigating *U.S. News and World Report* correspondent Nicholas Daniloff, and would turn its findings over to judicial authorities.

Gerasimov said that Daniloff had been caught red-handed in possession of secret documents.

CIA said planning to unseat Gaddafi

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. – The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was yesterday reported to be intensifying covert efforts to unseat Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

The Wall Street Journal said that President Reagan last month approved a CIA plan to increase support for Gaddafi's opponents, both inside Libya and among Libyan exiles.

"Under the plan," administration sources were quoted as saying, "the CIA also will promote reports in the Middle East of growing opposition to Gaddafi and will recruit new agents to report on his activities and to work against him."

The sources said the CIA's covert activities are meant to capitalize on the overt pressure imposed on Libya by Western economic sanctions and by almost continuous U.S. military activity off the Libyan coast.

"U.S. officials hope that fear of another U.S. bombing of Libya, combined with CIA attempts to organize political opposition within the country, will prompt Gaddafi to again drop from public view to his desert hideaways, such as he did after the April U.S. bombing raid," the report said.

It described the U.S. strategy as trying to drive a wedge between Gaddafi and the Libyan military. As part of the same plan, the administration is also urging France to attack Libyan forces in Chad, and is offering U.S. logistical assistance in the effort.

CIA, Pentagon, White House and State department officials said that Gaddafi is losing touch with the military, even with many of the officers who helped him seize power in 1969. They said that Gaddafi constantly shuffles commanders and has withheld ammunition from some army units. He has also assigned more than 1,000 fanatical young revolutionary guardsmen to the military – all in an attempt to prevent any opposition to his rule from taking root.

SUDAN. – Sudan's prime minister Sadeq al-Mahdi will visit Iran in November and the trip will be preceded by the opening of a Sudanese embassy in Teheran.

Arabs need visas for Morocco

RABAT (AP). – Morocco, which recently arrested four suspected "international terrorists," has decided to require visas of visitors from Arab countries with the exception of Saudi Arabia and Jordan, the national press reported yesterday.

It was not clear whether the measure would take effect immediately, nor was it clear whether the measure was tied to the August 22 and August 27 arrests in Casablanca of four suspected terrorists, although the press reports noted the sequence of events.

According to authorities, those arrested had confessed to belonging to a "professional international terrorism group having already committed attacks in several countries in Europe and the Middle East."

Two of those arrested were Tunisian. One was Palestinian and one Lebanese-Palestinian, officials said.

New hostage threat issued

BEIRUT (Reuter). – The pro-Iranian "Islamic Jihad" (Holy War) group said yesterday the French government had closed all doors to any solution of the French hostage issue in Lebanon.

"With the new French government, there were signs of a solution to the hostage issue. But a secret visit by a U.S. envoy to Paris with plans to coordinate on the hostage release closed the doors to any solution," said a statement by the group delivered to the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) offices in Beirut.

French review military ties with Saudis

JEDDAH (AP). – Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond discussed yesterday the wide-ranging military cooperation between France and Saudi Arabia at a meeting with the kingdom's Defence Minister Prince Sultan, French diplomats reported.

The official Saudi press agency, reporting the meeting shortly before Raimond concluded a three-day visit to the kingdom, did not provide details on the topics discussed.

Team probes secrets of Great Pyramid

CAIRO (Reuter). – French and Egyptian experts, investigating mysterious cavities in the 4,600-year-old Great Pyramid of Giza, experimented yesterday on ways to penetrate the rough-hewn structure without damaging it.

They hope to find secret chambers, and maybe even the missing mummy of Cheops, the king who built the 138-metre structure around the year 2660 BCE.

Members of the team said they were experimenting with a "micro-firag" drill, trying it out on limestone blocks.

The current probe is a follow-up to the discovery by French experts in February of three previously undetected spaces behind one of the pyramid's three known chambers.

"Nobody knew there were cavities, the problem now is how to get inside without breaking the pyramid," said Philippe Guillemin, director-general for social science at the French Ministry for External Relations.

The experts were reluctant to predict what might be found inside, but Egyptian team member Fattah Sabbahi said the spaces might contain the missing mummy of Cheops.

Pharaohs frequently constructed secret burial chambers to confuse grave robbers, he added.

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1984		1985	1984		1985
588,494	Investments	623,941	454,394	Capital Funds and Surpluses	495,357
87,900	Fixed Assets	86,576	99,111	Unearned Premiums	113,659
188,014	Other Assets	265,227	234,574	Outstanding Claims	267,931
			76,329	Other Liabilities	98,797
864,408		975,744	864,408		975,744

STATISTICAL REPORT OF REVENUE, AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.85

1984		1985
289,842	General Insurance Premium	345,395
(32,895)	Loss on General Insurance	(23,537)
44,541	Income from Investments less Expenses not debited to Revenue Account	41,054
9,786	Business Profits (before Reserves)	13,886

DETAILS OF ISRAEL BUSINESS
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.85
(Adjusted to New Israel Shekels)

1984		1985
480,753	General Insurance Premium	462,782
69,380	Profit (Loss) on General Insurance	(213,565)
33,629	Investment Profit less Expenses not debited to Revenue Account	27,983
103,009	Net Profit (Loss) before Taxation	(157,366)

ISRAEL INVESTMENTS AS AT 31.12.85
(Adjusted to New Israel Shekels)

1984		1985
397,716	Liabilities in Israel	446,205
374,585	Recognized Investments in Israel	308,408
104,065	Surplus (Deficit) Investments in Israel	(137,797)
127,196	Unrecognized Investments in Israel	

Full and detailed report with explanation and comments, including the Auditors' Report, is obtainable on demand from the General Agents and Attorneys in Israel, at their offices, 55 Pinhas Margolin Quay, Bat Galim, Haifa.
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Call for protest over building of monastery at death-camp site

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A modern Capuchin monastery, recently built where over 250,000 Jews were killed at the Sobibor camp in Poland, threatens to blur the memory of the Holocaust, a Yad Vashem official said yesterday.

Menahem Fogel, of the Holocaust Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, criticized the Capuchins' choice of Sobibor as a "dangerous attempt to change the character and re-direct the world's identification with this historically tragic site."

During World War II, a small chapel that lay within this area used for the camp became a torture chamber. Many years after the war, traces of blood were reported still to be seen there. The monastery has been built on the site of this chapel.

Fogel believes that a Carmelite convent built on the site of the Auschwitz concentration camp may serve as a precedent for future buildings at Treblinka, Chelmno, Maidanek and other sites integral to the history and consciousness of the Jewish people.

Fogel said that Yad Vashem had discussed the religious structures at Auschwitz and Sobibor with the cardinal of Cracow during his July visit to Israel. But the cardinal had refused to commit himself, and to date, he had not responded to Israeli requests.

According to Fogel, the monks and nuns who pray at the sites are not the problem. The danger is that in years to come the sites will be known only for the religious institutions.

Yad Vashem urges all persons of conscience to battle against what it fears is becoming a dangerous phenomenon. Jews and others, Yad Vashem believes, should write letters of protest to the Polish government, the pope and all religious authorities.

The new monastery at Sobibor.

Abuse of social workers 'won't pay in future'

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Anyone who is violent or abusive at a National Insurance Institute office will be refused service by the staff, Mordechai Zipori, the NII's new director-general, said yesterday.

"Even if it takes half a year for a person to calm down, he won't get service until he does," Zipori told reporters.

The new guideline follows the killing earlier this summer of a social worker by a man who tried to slay his wife as she was seeking help.

Zipori, a former communications minister who fell from favour with the Herut party because he criticized the Lebanon War, also said that NII offices not easily accessible to the handicapped would be renovated or moved.

The director-general, who was named by Labour and Social Welfare Minister Moshe Katzav (Likud-Herut) to replace Nissim Baruch, said he would insist that service improve, largely through the introduction of more modern computers for on-the-spot answers to clients.

Zipori said his top priority would be to ensure the independence of the NII, which receives money deducted from salaries and distributes pensions to the retired, handicapped and poor.

In the past, this independence had sometimes been violated, Zipori said. He said he would not accept a mid-year budget change.

Asked whether the NII wanted to collect health fund membership fees, which could save millions of shekels, Zipori said, "We won't volunteer, but if the proposal is raised, we will consider it."

In general, he said he preferred to carry out the functions mandated to the NII by the Knesset.

Citizens' revolt stymies municipal plan for underground parking lot

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv
Robert Rosenberg

TEL AVIV. – The Great Gan Meir Parking and Politics Showdown has temporarily ended with a whimper. But it's likely to reappear soon as the Great Tel Nordau School Playground Parking and Politics Showdown.

City Hall casually announced this week that the proposed parking lot underneath Gan Meir has been put on the back burner and that other underground parking projects will precede it.

That was after a citzens' revolt, reminiscent – almost to the point of parody – of the American 1960s, vowed to halt the bulldozers that Menachem Golan and Yoram Globus had offered to dig up the southeastern corner of the city's first planned park.

Much false information, and a remarkable consensus among the well-informed citizenry who usually do such battles that City Hall cannot restrain itself from megalomaniac development, were the main elements of the August struggle, which brought out neighbours and several Tel Aviv entertainers to demonstrate a few weeks ago in the park.

Trees far from the two-dunam area of the proposed parking lot were decorated with posters saying "I'm a 41-year-old Hebrew tree and I don't want to die." City Hall promises that the land above the underground lot would remain park space were widely scoffed at.

Mayor Shlomo "Chich" Lahat was away for the month, but reports of the grass roots revolt reached him.

Dov Ben-Meir, who holds the city's important traffic portfolio – facing a revolt inside the local Labour Party branch, which saw potential voters getting very angry – probably was one of those doing the reporting.

So this week Lahat told the City Council that he had "nothing against trees, nothing at all. I love trees just as much as the next person. But the city has a parking problem."

And in the next breath, "Of course, there's no tragedy if other parking projects begin first, and of course, it's probably neccessary to study how cities abroad have dealt with underground parking lots beneath parks."

So where is the city planning to put a parking lot?

Underneath the Tel Nordau Elementary School playground, on Rehov Frishman, between Rehov Dizengoff and Rehov Ben-Yehuda.

If Lahat thinks tree lovers have passions, wait until he sees parents in action...

Mini-festival of Mozart piano works

By MOSHE SAPERSTEIN

The Israel Chamber Orchestra's Amadeus mini-festival will offer music lovers 13 of Mozart's piano concertos within 14 days. Five concerts in Tel Aviv, four of which are to be repeated in Jerusalem, feature nine pianists.

In the first concert, on Thursday in Tel Aviv, Arie Vardi is to perform the K.467 concerto, well-known for its use in the film *Elvira Madigan*. Revital Chachamov is to perform the K.246 concerto.

Phillipe Entremont is to be conductor and soloist in three concertos on the second programme in Jerusalem on Saturday and in Tel Aviv on Monday. Entremont is best known for his recordings of romantic concertos with Leonard Bernstein and Eugene Ormandy.

Legendary Mozart performer Ingrid Haebler is soloist in K.466, with guest Akiko Sagara in K.449 and K.450 in Jerusalem next and Tuesday in Tel Aviv next Wednesday, while Malcolm Frager and young Shlomo Shem-Tov share three concertos in Jerusalem on September 13 and in Tel Aviv September 14.

The final programme has veteran Puina Salzman in K.456 and Ohad Ben-Ari in K.414, with Yoav Talmi conducting the 40th Symphony in Jerusalem on September 16, and in Tel Aviv on September 17.

Early extradition to Israel likely in murder case

By JERRY LEWIS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. – Gitit Zehavi, wanted by Israeli police in connection with the death of her third husband, Yosef Israelov, moves a step nearer to extradition this week when Home Secretary Douglas Hurd is due to sign the order asking the magistrates' court to consider the Israeli request.

The body of Zehavi's third husband, 53-year-old Dan bus cooperative member Israelov, was found in his submerged car in the lake of the Ramat Gan park last January.

British police arrested the Israeli woman two months ago at the request of the Israeli authorities.

Zehavi is due to appear in court on Friday, to be told officially that the extradition request papers have arrived. A date will then be set for the formal extradition request.

Earlier, her lawyer, Mark Jablitt, indicated that she was ready to return to Israel voluntarily to explain her innocence.

But British police demanded a formal extradition request.

Zehavi's fourth husband, Englishman Gerry Goater – who, since ascertaining the fate of his predecessor, has requested a divorce from his very recent bride – has not been in court for any of the hearings of Zehavi's case.

Israeli police suspect that Israelov was mudered for monetary gain. The couple had been due to appear before a rabbinical court for a divorce hearing the day after Israelov's body was found.

Zehavi is believed to have returned to Israel on a false passport just before the body was found, and to have left after a stay of only one day.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Two remanded in youth's murder

TEL AVIV (Itim). – Avi Malcha, 20, and Adi Zeidenberg, 25, both of Tel Aviv, were yesterday remanded into custody for two weeks in connection with the killing last weekend of Gil Elazarov. The 15-year-old Elazarov was stabbed to death on Friday night in a brawl between two teen-age gangs outside the Dan Cinema discotheque. Two other youths were also wounded.

The suspects' lawyer claimed his clients had not been physically involved in the fight.

Family goes to court over dig

JERUSALEM (Itim). – A Beit She'an resident has asked the High Court of Justice to stop archeological excavations next to his house.

Avraham Balash told the court that, since the Antiquities Department and the Government Tourist Corporation had declared his neighbourhood a historical site, his family had been endangered by huge pits outside their home and constantly disturbed by heavy bulldozers working there.

Campaign to attract South African Jews

TEL AVIV. – The South African Zionist Federation here is campaigning to persuade South African Jews to join them here.

All former South Africans and Rhodesians here are asked to join the effort.

Many Jews from southern Africa are immigrating to the U.S., Australia and other English speaking countries. (Itim)

Life term for killer

TEL AVIV (Itim). – A 39-year-old Bat Yam man, Amram Edri, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for the murder of Dani Kahalon, who was shot to death in Tel Aviv in July 1985. The killing involved a dispute among criminals.

The Tel Aviv District Court accepted as evidence the dying words of Kahalon, "Amram, Amram."

TWA leaves 100 behind

BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Itim). – About 100 angry passengers rampaged here yesterday when they were told that they had no places on a TWA flight due to leave for Paris.

Yesterday was the third time in the past week that the American airline had been overbooked and had had to turn down pasengers whose seats had been confirmed. Travel agents blamed the hitches on Paris travel agencies.

DOCTORS. – Three hundred anaesthesiologists, surgeons, cardiologists and other members of the medical profession are expected to attend the 14th international conference of the Israel Society of Anaethesiologists, at Haifa's Dan Carmel hotel on September 16.

Correction

In last Friday's magazine article on Judge Shimon Agranat, his wife's maiden name was erroneously given as Bentwich. The granddaughter of Herbert Bentwich, Carmel, was the daughter of Israel Friedlander.

OC Central Command Aluf Ehud Barak escorts Housing Minister David Levy to the Adam Bridge over the Jordan River yesterday. Levy, on a tour of the Jordan Rift Valley, was told by settlers that 45 families - 10 per cent of their total number – had left their farms over the summer because of economic difficulties. (Dan Landau)

Chief Rabbinate settles dispute with Tali schools

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Tali network of secular schools with an enriched Jewish curriculum and the Chief Rabbinate have resolved their differences, though rabbinate officials claim there was never any dispute.

The incident began during school registration last spring when Jerusalem neighbourhoods where Tali schools are located were flooded with copies of a letter signed by both chief rabbis, warning parents not to send their children to the "schools of the Conservatives."

The Tali schools have no official link with the Masorti movement, as Conservative Judaism is known in Israel, although some leading Masorti figures are active in the Tali schools.

A public letter from the principal and the head of the parents' committee of a Tali school in French Hill criticized the chief rabbis' position.

In response, the rabbis sent another letter, explaining that in condemning the "schools of the Conservatives" they had not meant the Tali network and inviting the Tali representatives for a meeting with the rabbis.

The meeting, before the school year started, reportedly left the chief rabbis appreciative of the Tali schools and their aims. But officials at the rabbinate, though privately embarrassed by the incident, are still not willing to admit publicly that the rabbis made a mistake in judgment.

"The letter was directed at the schools of the Conservatives, not the Tali network," one spokesman at Hechal Shlomo insisted yesterday to *The Jerusalem Post*. But when asked to name even one "Conservative" school in the country, he could not.

In fact, even when the original letter from the rabbis came out, more than one rabbinate official was upset. The letter had been brought to the rabbis at their homes for their signature without the knowledge of many of their advisers. At the time, at least one adviser argued that the letter would arouse antagonism with little other result.

Proposal to isolate Aids victims in U.S. condemned

LOS ANGELES. – Under a new measure, known as Proposition 64, thousands of U.S. Aids sufferers could be isolated, quarantined, barred from schools, restaurants and other public places, and possibly even tattooed for identification.

"It raises the spectre of concentration camps for Aids patients," said Bruce Decker, head of a California state advisory committee on the lethal disease, "which is where the sponsors of this wretched proposal really want them put."

Proposition 64 has qualified for the November 4 ballot through the efforts of followers of Lyndon LaRouche, head of an ultra-conservative political fringe group. The vote will be the broadest test yet of public policy on the disease. Its acceptance here could encourage other states to take similarly tough action.

And – although almost every top political and medical leader in California has condemned it – Proposition 64 seems more than likely to become law.

LaRouche's supporters had no difficulty in gathering 683,576 signatures, over 70 per cent more than needed, to put the initiative on the ballot.

Decker, a political consultant who is chief fundraiser for the opposition, says polls indicate that if the vote were held this week, Proposition 64 would pass by a 2-1 margin.

Brian Lantz, a longtime LaRouche follower, author of the measure and head of the Prevent Aids Now Initiative Committee (Panic), says 64 "merely gives health officers the powers they need to cope with this epidemic." "You can get it (Aids) from insect bites, for example or from casual human contact ...there's a political conspiracy to hush all that up," according to Lantz.

Conspiracy theories are LaRouche's stock-in-trade. He has accused the British monarchy of leading the drug industry, the International Monetary Fund of causing the Aids epidemic and Henry Kissinger of being a Soviet spy.

Opponents argue that Proposition 64 will intensify the Aids crisis by adding to the already powerful stigma attached to the ailment, which has taken more than 12,000 lives in the U.S. They believe that Aids victims, mostly male homosexuals, will avoid or delay seeking treatment for fear of losing their jobs, or their freedom. Efforts to track the spread of the disease will be thrown into chaos.

Aids is still largely the U.S.'s invisible disease, especially in the upper echelons of the business, sports and entertainment worlds.

All-American football star Jerry Smith's recent decision to "go public" was a rare occurrence. Smith, 43, revealed, on the eve of his induction into Washington's football "Hall of Stars," that he was battling Aids in a Maryland hospital.

In the past year, scores of well-known Americans have been lost to the disease. But in almost every case – actor Rock Hudson apart – the cause was revealed only after death.

The silent victims include top fashion designer Perry Ellis, 43, head of a multi-million dollar clothes empire; Roy Cohn, attorney and former aide to Senator Joe McCarthy; David Hicks, 48, a director at the New York City Opera; Barry Lowen, 50, the number two executive at Aaron Spelling Productions; and Paul Jacobs, 53, a highly regarded American pianist.

"It's tragic that well-known people cannot be open about Aids," says Jim Graham, head of Washington's biggest clinic and counselling centre for Aids patients. "Jerry Smith's disclosure destroys the stereotype that this is a disease of junkies and hairdressers. When it hits someone universally liked and respected, the viewpoint changes."

To date, U.S. health officials have recorded more than 25,000 cases of the disease. (London Observer Service)

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FINAL DATE FOR APPLICATIONS: OCTOBER 1, 1986.

DETAILS AND REGISTRATION:

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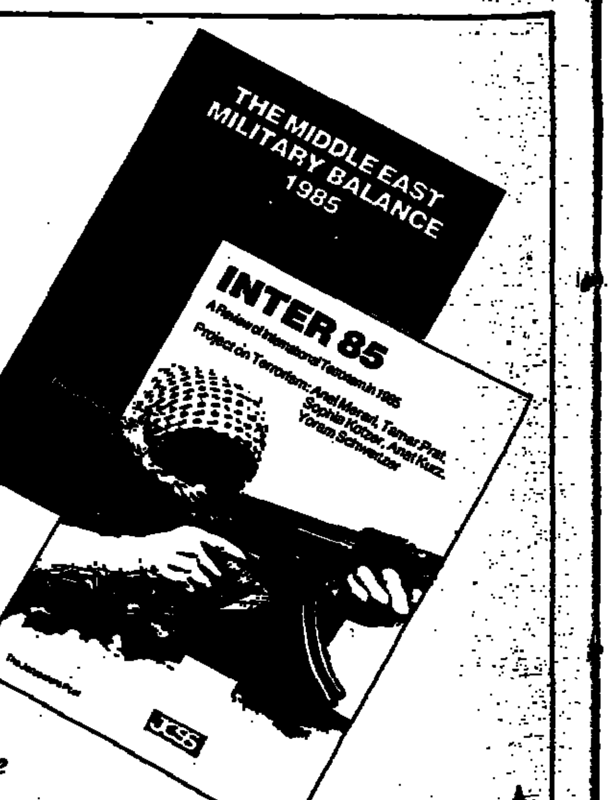

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Iran gears up; Iraq gains in economic war

Ed Blanche/Cyprus

IRAQ has intensified its campaign to throttle Iran's economy, bombing vital oil exporting facilities in the apparent hope of stopping the Iranians from launching a massive offensive.

But some analysts believe the economy campaign may have the opposite effect. With Iran markedly inferior in sophisticated weapons, but numerically stronger in ground forces, Teheran may decide that the only way to counter Iraq is by advancing long-heralded plans for a big push.

Mass mobilization is already under way in Iran as the war nears its seventh year with little sign that either side is capable of a knockout blow.

With oil prices still low despite agreement by Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to cut production, some analysts believe the outcome of the Gulf War could hinge upon which combatant can keep its economy from collapsing.

In that scenario, Iran clearly is at greater risk. Unlike Iraq, it is isolated in the Arab world and the West, with only Syria and Libya as its allies.

Last month's air raid on Iran's Sirri Island oil terminal, halfway down the Gulf, was a major escalation in Iraq's two-and-one-half-year-old drive to choke off Iran's oil exports and undermine Teheran's war effort.

In recent weeks, Iraq's warplanes have pounded Iranian factories, petrochemical plants, power stations, transportation system and oil installations almost daily.

The air strike on Sirri, until now considered beyond the range of Iraqi fighter-bombers, was made possible when Iraq acquired in-flight refuelling capability. It extends the reach of Baghdad's air power to the Iranian hinterland.

The Iranians have used their long-range artillery to shell Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, and fired a missile at Baghdad for the first time in 13 months.

The Sirri raid, and the prospect of further air strikes on oil targets once considered invulnerable, clearly has stung the Iranians amid signs the Iraqi campaign is paying off.

DESPITE Iranian efforts to diversify their oil-based economy, the war and mismanagement since the 1979 revolution have taken their toll.

Teheran has had to sharply restrict imports, including raw materials. This has forced the closure of hundreds of factories in recent months and boosted unemployment to more than 30 per cent, according to Middle East-based economic analysts.

Oil exports have accounted for some 95 per cent of Iran's vital foreign exchange earnings. Last year that was around $15 billion. This year, Western economists predict Teheran will be lucky to make half that.

Military analysts and Arab diplomats believe that if Iraq can continue the pressure, it will neutralize the battlefield victories the Iranians have chalked up this year.

Iraq's economy is kept afloat by oil-rich Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which fear an Iranian triumph in the war will mean being overwhelmed by Teheran's Islamic revolution.

They have pumped some $30 billion into Baghdad's war chest since the war began Sept. 23, 1980.

IRANIAN leaders have for months been proclaiming a "final blow" against Iraq was coming in a bid to end the war by the end of the Persian Year next March.

Bolstered by their February seizure of the Faw Peninsula, Iraq's only outlet to the Gulf, and Iraq's failure to push the Iranians back, expectations have heightened that another big push is looming.

Iran's state-run media, monitored in Nicosia, daily report thousands of volunteers heading for the front. The two-year draft has been extended by three months and even civil servants are being mobilized.

RICHARD MURPHY, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs, told a Congressional foreign affairs subcommittee last month that Iran is expected to launch its offensive in the next few months.

But he said that Iraq's "policy of continued defense," including the escalating campaign against Iran's economy, has kept the Iranians off balance.

Murphy, and other Western analysts, also note that Iran faces severe logistical and military problems.

Major arms suppliers, including the U.S., have observed a strict embargo on Iran.

Teheran has received weapons through clandestine deals and from several countries, including North Korea, Argentina and even Israel, which has an interest in keeping two of its sworn enemies at each other's throats.

Iraq, on the other hand, gets a steady supply of Soviet weaponry. Late last year it also acquired Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers, the type that raided Sirri, and ship-killing Exocet missiles from France.

While a ground offensive appears to be Teheran's best bet in retaliating against Iraq, analysts believe it will have to be a limited one, possibly involving a return to the human wave tactics the fanatical Iranians used earlier in the war that has cost at least 350,000 lives.

(Associated Press)

When Arab woman, planners collide

Compensation rejected, house demolished

Elaine Ruth Fletcher/For the Jerusalem Post

THE GILO home of Halima Abdul Nabi was bulldozed in mid-June – after the 78-year-old Palestinian woman had for 16 years fought government efforts to pay her as much as $75,000 to leave her house voluntarily.

Now Nabi, who can no longer claim either her property or the same government compensation, shuffles between the homes of various neighbours and family members – when she isn't in the hospital being treated for chronic heart problems.

This is the story of a clash between Gilo's planners and a tough, obstinate woman waging a battle against their efforts to turn her property into a parking lot for the Gilo absorption centre.

Nabi's three-room stone house was simply erased from the first plans made of Gilo in 1970, in what was then part of the Arab village of Sharafat, captured from Jordan in 1967.

Before 1970, Sharafat had been a sleepy small village well removed from Jerusalem, best known as the site of Moussa Alami's residence, where the Palestinian leader met with David Ben-Gurion in 1943. Nabi's house, on the outskirts of the village, was surrounded by about 40 dunams of land claimed by her family and rich with date palms, olive and almond trees, and vineyards.

As the new Gilo apartments filled the sky, the land was criss-crossed with roads and utilities, but Nabi's stone house remained. Just before its demolition, it hugged the absorption centre and Arye Ben-Eliezer Street, stripped of any yard or trees, bereft even of an outhouse. From a quality-of-life standpoint, government planners said, the house had become obsolete.

In the early 1980s, the state offered Nabi about $75,000 if she would move from the house voluntarily, said Shmariyahu Cohen, director of the Ministry of Housing and Construction's Jerusalem district.

But for Nabi, the house and the land – ancestral land as she describes it – had no price tag.

"I asked them to cut my neck and do nothing to the land," said the small, animated woman in a recent interview, drawing an imaginary knife across her throat.

She spoke from a neighbour's porch in Beit Safafa, ringed by eight members of her host's family, who coaxed her to eat from trays of vegetables, lamb and rice.

At her side was a bag of pills. A clean bandage covered a dark and bloody puncture wound on her wrists, where she had recently received an injection. The day before, she said, she had been placed on oxygen at the nearby Kupat Holim and then taken to Hadassah Hospital for six hours.

SHE HAD also been in the hospital on the day the Housing Ministry demolished her house.

"They came in the morning at seven. I was there. I saw them," said the 17-year-old Amal, a distant relative of Nabi's, who, from her uncle's home across the street, watched the demolition crews arrive.

"They took her beds and furniture and put them in Bethlehem behind her daughter's house," Amal related. "My aunt went to Bethlehem to bring the old lady. Of course, she was crying and shouting at them not to damage the house.

"There were many policemen, maybe 200 men [Cohen says there were only 25], and an ambulance," went on Amal. "From seven until four in the afternoon two big bulldozers and one truck, took away the stones. Now she doesn't have a place to sleep. Sometimes, she goes to her daughter's in Bethlehem. Most of the time, she is at my uncle's."

"She had many trees and a well – now it is broken," said Amal. "The garden came up to the street. Five years ago they took half of that. "In the afternoon, she still goes there and sits on the rocks. She wants to stay on her rocks..."

Halima Abul Nabi

(Eyal Izhar)

SLEEPING on the porch of her relative's house, Nabi can just look across the street to the mound of land and rock that once was her house.

"I'm there one night and here another night, and somewhere else a third night," she said grabbing at different points in the air and then throwing up her hands.

Her children are scattered, with no one to take her in permanently: two married daughters in Kuwait, a son in Amman, a widowed daughter in Jericho and another married daughter in Bethlehem who has seven children.

"So I am alone here. No one takes care of me. No one looks after me. First in 1970, the government took 40 dunams of my land. Then they destroyed my well and gardens. Now, I said to them 'I lived in this house before you came to this land-...so please keep this small house for me'."

She held her wrists up in the air as if to be handcuffed, asserting that twice before – in 1976 and 1981 – she was actually jailed briefly by the police so that she would not disrupt workers sent to tear up her yard and demolish; piecemeal, portions of her homestead, including the well, outhouse and an attached kitchen.

Throughout the years, she refused compensation because she didn't want to lose hope. Now that she has lost everything, she thinks the state should give her another piece of land and build her a new house – in Sharafat.

"I'll go to the prime minister," she said. "I'll go to the municipality, to the court, to any department and any ministry, and tell my story."

But she still disputes the Housing Ministry's claim that her property was worth $75,000.

"That amount is not equal the price of a fig tree," she said, insisting that its value was closer to $100,000.

WHEN THE Housing Ministry finally moved to demolish the house, officials tried to be as humane as possible, said Cohen.

An ambulance was ordered to stand by on the site. Nabi's furniture was moved to her daughter's house in Bethlehem. And the ministry rented a motel room for a number of nights but she refused to stay there.

The demolition came after 16 years of negotiations, Cohen stressed, beginning in 1970 when the Ministry of Finance expropriated the land for Gilo, on which, he said, only a handful of Arab homes were located.

On October 1, 1976, after Nabi rejected the ministry's first offers of compensation, the Jerusalem District Court ordered her to relinquish her house, Cohen said. His office did not deal with Nabi's claim to the 40 dunams of agricultural land.

The Housing ministry's plans for Gilo were not executed inflexibly, Cohen argued. For example, an Arab house across the street from Nabi's property ultimately escaped demolition, and the kindergarten planned for the site was placed elsewhere.

"If we had decided in 1970 that Nabi's house was to stay, we could have made another plan," Cohen added. But once the absorption centre was built, it was too late to make allowances for Nabi's house.

IN THE early 1980s, said Cohen, the ministry obtained a new appraisal of the home – since by then the 1970 value represented very little money – and offered Nabi about $75,000.

"All the time we were offering her compensation. We thought she would understand and leave," he added.

But she didn't. In 1983, the ministry obtained a court order authorizing them to evict Nabi by force – an order finally carried out three years later.

"We didn't want to do it," Cohen said. "An old woman, alone, with her mentality – it was difficult for her to understand.

"But we had no choice. The house was too close to the road. And there is a lot of traffic. We needed parking and space for a park. The house was so close to the absorption centre that it touched the buildings. It didn't even have a proper bathroom.

"The problem is not so much a legal one, it was a quality-of-life issue, for her and for the absorption centre residents," said Cohen. He added that he knew nothing about the alleged piecemeal removal of parts of her house in earlier years.

The law still permits Nabi to obtain compensation, Cohen said. But the sum now would be less than the original $75,000 offer, which no longer stands.

Since the house was destroyed, however, there have been no negotiations. According to Cohen neither of the two lawyers who have contacted Cohen about Nabi's case has presented him with a power of attorney to represent her.

IN A BASEMENT apartment of the Gilo absorption centre, which looks directly at the rocky site of Nabi's former house, three French olim sat chatting one recent afternoon.

The apartment's new resident, a young mother with a kerchief pinned neatly over her head, had arrived in Israel just a week earlier, and was therefore ignorant of the story behind her now empty front yard.

But her two middle-aged visitors, veterans of the neighbourhood, simply did not believe that Halima Abdul Nabi could have lost her house to a parking lot.

"It's not possible. Israelis can't be like that," said one. "I passed the house the very morning it was demolished. There were soldiers all around the site," said her companion. "They must have had a very good reason to destroy that house..."

What kind of good reason? Political reasons...something connected with terrorism, she repeated over and over.

"Who knows who was living in the old lady's house?" asked the other rhetorically. She waved a knowing finger in the air, angry now.

"You can't just listen to one side of the story," she said. "There must be a deeper reason for them to destroy a house in Gilo."

Morocco riding trend to economic recovery

Lower oil prices, weaker dollar, rains ease foreign debt

Ya'acov Lamdan

MOROCCO, like all Third World countries, carries a heavy foreign debt burden which has cast a shadow over its future and curtailed its ability to carry out development plans.

Fortunately, however, this North African country, which just a few weeks ago hosted Prime Minister Peres, is now beginning to benefit from some encouraging economic trends.

These trends include a decline in oil prices, a decline in world interest rates, a decline in the value of the U.S. dollar and increased crop yields, thanks to the end of a serious drought.

Morocco's foreign debt problems, however are rooted in a decade of economic miscalculations, political misfortunes and simple bad luck.

The story begins in 1975, when the price of Morocco's largest export item, phosphate, quickly doubled, and seemed destined to climb even more – at least in the minds of government officials who prepared an ambitious five-year plan.

A year later Moroccan troops entered the Western Sahara laying claim to still more phosphate-rich territory, but also touching off an ongoing war with Polisario rebels that proved a heavy drain on the economy and even today costs the kingdom some $1 billion a year.

Meanwhile, the price of phosphate did not go up, it went down.

In the beginning, the government claimed the decline was temporary, and continued with its development schemes and massive military build-up.

But by 1978, with the increase in foreign debts, particularly to banks in France and the U.S., Morocco was forced to slow its development policy in the face of a drastic reduction in income from the sale of phosphate and other export items.

After 1980, other global trends hit Morocco, as they hit other third world nations, with an even bigger debt burden. Contributing factors included an increase in interest rates, a stronger dollar, and rising oil prices. At the same time, the higher oil and foreign exchange costs increased the burden of fighting a war with Polisario rebels, while a five-year drought reduced grain yields.

If that were not enough, the decline in the price of phosphate continued.

This combination of factors sharpened Morocco's balance-of-payments crisis and increased her external debt to as much as $14b. – most of it owed to foreign banks.

Given the economic realities, the government in 1983 imposed severe austerity measures, while also pressing creditors for a restructuring of loan repayments and a reduction in interest rates.

AT THE end of 1985, however, a new and more positive trend developed. That trend has grown even more vigorous this year, bringing about a meaningful change in Morocco's economic situation.

The brighter picture can be attributed to a number of different factors: the price of oil declined significantly, along with declines in interest rates and the strength of the dollar. Wheat and barley imports were substantially reduced thanks to better rains.

Regarding the drop in oil prices – each $1 decline in the price of a barrel of oil means an import savings of $35m. a year for Morocco.

Thus the recent $13-per-barrel decline in the price of oil has reduced the country's annual oil expenses by more than $450m. annually. International interest rates have dropped two per cent this year, meaning a savings of about $80m. for Morocco.

As for the dollar, to which most of the country's loans are tied, its value recently has declined by 35 per cent in relation to European currencies and by 15 per cent relative to Morocco's own currency. The decline translated into a savings this year of $120m. in debt repayments.

Meanwhile, grain imports were reduced by another $120m.

These combined savings as compared to last year add up to over $750m.

If such trends continue, the chances are good that Morocco's annual debt payments may be reduced to about $1.7b. Obviously, additional U.S. support would brighten the picture – and the chances for more generous aid are possibly greater following the Ifrane summit between King Hassan and Prime Minister Peres.

MOROCCO, meanwhile, has submitted an application for full membership in the European Common Market, in a further bid to improve its economic outlook.

The Moroccan finance minister recently explained the request. As he said, Morocco maintains close commercial ties with Common Market members, exporting citrus fruits and phosphates and importing mostly manufactured goods.

But in recent months, Morocco has found herself in a more difficult position as two economic competitors – Spain and Portugal – have joined the market.

Morocco's request for full membership is thus an effort to regain her competitive position – while also claiming the shared ideals of democracy and free enterprise with Common Market members.

TOURISM is another arena in which Morocco is trying to improve its ability to compete. The government has exerted significant efforts in recent years to draw more tourists particularly from Europe and the Arab world.

It's possible that the encouragement given to tourists from Israel, particularly those Israelis of Moroccan origin, represents another step in the same direction.

New Moroccan summer resorts and "Club Mediterranean"-style vacation spots, have drawn hordes of Europeans – and with the tourists, the foreign currency. Morocco's proximity to southern Europe, her inexpensive food and lodgings, and Moroccans' widespread command of French all have made the country a preferred European vacation spot.

In the last two years, the government has invested even more money in an effort to draw wealthy Arab tourists from the Persian Gulf, encouraging the construction of beachside villas and palaces for the affluent guests. While no statistics yet reflect the success of such efforts, there are signs that tourism is on the rise, and that is sure to further improve Morocco's balance of payments.

Translated by Elaine Ruth Fletcher.

Sudan rebels threaten attack

William Norris/Khartoum

IN WHAT appears to be a desperate, all-out attempt to break the stalemate of the long-running civil war in the Sudan, southern rebel forces have moved against four strategic towns in the south.

The Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army which last month shot down a civilian airliner, killing all 60 people aboard, claimed on August 20 to have shelled the town and airport at Wau, killing 117 soldiers. In radio broadcasts monitored throughout the region, an SPLA spokesman claimed the attack had been a severe setback for Khartoum forces.

The attack on Wau follows the radio warning by the SPLA earlier this week to the populations of the towns of Wau, Malakal, Bentiu and the once thriving Nile river terminal of Juba to leave their homes. Civilians, the broadcasts stated, would be allowed to pass through SPLA lines to safety.

From reports reaching Khartoum, it appears that the warnings went largely unheeded as they were seen as promising an escalation of the war which few people thought was within the capability of the SPLA. Later SPLA broadcasts said that thousands of people had fled in panic from Wau once the bombardment of the town began.

How much of this is propaganda aimed at undermining the morale of the already badly stretched Sudanese forces and how much is fact is impossible, at this stage, to ascertain. But the SPLA are certainly making a concerted effort at breaking the stalemate which has kept them contained largely to the rural areas of the south.

AN ADDED problem is the ongoing famine in many areas. Aid supplies, coming in via Khartoum, are seen by some SPLA members as undermining their struggle by reinforcing, albeit indirectly, reliance on the north. The guerrilla forces, which undoubtedly have widespread support among the southern peasantry, are acutely aware of the need for aid in what is regarded by many international agencies as a disaster area. They are torn between the obvious humanitarian need to help the hungry and the political need to take physical control of the southern Sudan. Short-term political considerations are winning.

The argument is that the time is now ripe to press ahead with the military conquest of the towns which are still in northern hands. Once this is achieved – and the SPLA recognized as the legitimate authority in the largely Christian south – aid could once again flow unhindered to people desperately in need of it.

But Sadek el-Mahdi's government in Khartoum shows no signs of being prepared to give up the south. And while SPLA claims that el-Mahdi and Libya's Col. Muammar Gaddafi have agreed to a joint attack on the SPLA are probably quite far from the truth, Libya is obviously making a lot of running in Khartoum's corridors of power.

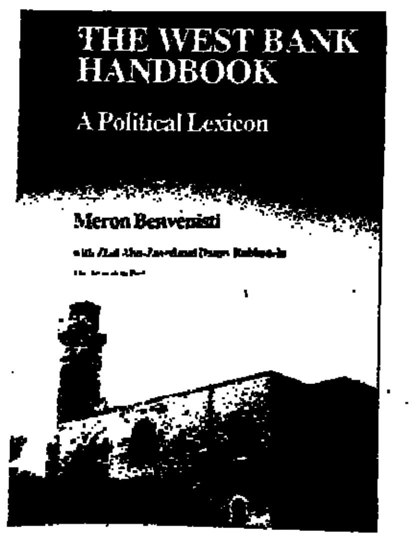
The SPLA has claimed that Libya is to send 10,000 troops to bolster northern forces for a new offensive in the south.

It seems highly unlikely that Khartoum would risk such involvement by Libya even though Libya may be prepared to offer it. Not only would there be international repercussions – not least from Egypt – but internal as well. Although Gaddafi has his Sudanese supporters and both governments profess devout Islamic belief, the Libyan leader is, on balance, distrusted among the power brokers of Khartoum.

But Libya has made some gains as a result of the increasing pressure on Khartoum by the southern rebels. Gaddafi probably has more influence in Khartoum now than he used to. But whether it will last is another matter.

(London Observer Service)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani



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In brief

This system has all the numbers

A UNIQUE SYSTEM for listing telephone calls has been developed for the Congress Centre in New York by the American company, Grumman, and the Israeli firm, IBS Software Industries.

The advantage of the system is that it charged clients on calls made from anywhere in the 1.8 million square foot building and not only from extensions in the exhibition hall.

All representatives get a secret code at the beginning of each exhibition. With the code, they can call from any extension in the building.

When billed, the client gets a detailed report specifying the telephone number, and the times of the beginning and end of the conversation.

TELEX MIX

Citex, a system for management of a mixture of telexes in medium-size and large organizations, is the only system that computerizes a mixture of telexes on the central IBM in an environment of many users.

It has been developed by Miluad and IBS Software Industries and has been installed in the Israel Electric Corporation and Tadiran.

The system allows every worker in the organization (secretary, executive and engineer) to telex by using a word processor for sending and receiving them from the terminal in his room.

Every user has a private protected directory, administered by the system. At every stage, he can look at telexes in his directory update, or print them, send them or pass them to another user.

DICTIONARY

Users of IBM personal computers and compatible machines can add to their library a computerized version of Reuben Alcalay's Hebrew-English dictionary.

Tens of thousands of words were fed into the dictionary's computer version, called *Milonit*. All the user has to do in order to locate and replace the English equivalent of a Hebrew word is to point the computer's cursor (blinking pointer) at the desired word and press a key that activates the dictionary's search programme. The word, or similar words (if the spelling was not accurate) will appear in a window from which it can either be placed directly into the text or saved for future reference.

The programme was developed by Lansoft and is marketed in Israel by Algal Computers. A contract for the creation of Swedish, Finnish and English versions of *Milonit* was signed recently, according to Eyal Leibovitz, one of the owners of Lansoft.

A "private" dictionary, containing professional terms or other irregular words, can be created by the user and used in conjunction with the main dictionary. An English-Hebrew version of *Milonit* is currently under development.

PAPERLESS OFFICE

A computerized-office programme marketed here by CCI-Israel is said by its developers to enable the creation of a paperless – or almost paperless – office environment.

The Power 32/5-based system includes a word-processing facility; spelling dictionaries in Hebrew, English, French and German; an archive for document filing; electronic mail; personal appointment schedulers; and a system that collects unanswered telephone calls and directs them to the addressee's computer terminal.

The system can utilize internal and external data-banks for information that can be integrated in the office's correspondence. The basic price of this system is $22,000, according to Motti Barak, CCI's marketing director.

ARTIFICIAL EYE

A-eye, a computer programme capable of identifying forms and objects in real time, was developed at Elbit by a research team headed by Dr. Ilan Tamshes.

The programme employs all four dimensions of natural vision (space, colour, time and stereo), and serves as the basis for a new image-processing and identifying system which can "sift out" an obscure or camouflaged object, direct missiles to their targets automatically, interpret satellite and air-reconnaissance photos and guide robots in a production line.

The system scans pictures (television, infra-red, thermal, radar, etc.), searches for "familiar" patterns and analyses them in a way similar to that of a human eye. Image-analysis systems are not a novelty, but a system capable of simultaneously employing all the elements of human vision in real time has not yet been tested.

SLIM PLASMA

A new type of plasma computer screen, measuring only 9.5 cm. thick, was developed by a Swiss electronics company.

Fitting bulky computer screens into tight spaces is a problem that troubles engineers in the transportation, aviation and electronics industries. The plasma screen is not based on the traditional "electron gun." Instead, it utilizes sensitive fluid which emits light when electrified. The result is a thin screen that can be cut to size and fitted into virtually any available space.

The plasma screen needs no focusing: it can be read from any angle in complete darkness and under bright lights.

MATIGNON BUYS ISRAELI

The office of the French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, has purchased an Israeli computer programme, developed by Mashov Software Exports, to run its appointment scheduling. The programme, which operates on a network of 12 personal computers, is used to organize the daily activity in the prime minister's office, including appointments, conferences and public appearances.

David Asia, general manager of Mashov, is hoping that the French presidential bureau will follow the prime minister's example and purchase a similar system.

Computers and doctors mix

From novelty to necessity in 10 years

Doron Pely

DOCTORS AND COMPUTERS go together. It took the medical profession and the computer industry very little time to recognize the potential benefits of combining high-tech tools with various medical procedures, in and out of the operating room.

Ten years ago, computers in hospitals were a novelty. Today they perform complex medical tests, monitor the patient's condition, analyse and store the information.

Outside defence-related projects, it was in the medical high-tech field that Israel first established worldwide credentials as a source of sophisticated equipment. High-speed CAT (Computer Aided Tomography) scanners, developed by Elscint, received an enthusiastic welcome. A CAT scanner combines X-ray technology with computer image-processing techniques to provide doctors with accurate maps of examined tissues. Tumours, which were formerly hard to locate and diagnose, now show up clearly on the machine's monitor, bypassing the need for preliminary surgical explorations.

Prematurely born babies require constant supervision and monitoring. Computer-based machines such as "Tina," a blood gasses monitor, help take some of the work-load off the nursing staff, while supplying round-the-clock surveillance. Sensors attached to the baby's skin send their readings to a micro-computer which, in turn, analyses the input and activates an alarm when the concentrations of oxygen and carbon dioxide indicates trouble.

The 'Spectrofluorophotometer' analyses and compares enzymes. (Yossi Dana)

High blood pressure is a major killer in today's stressful society. If discovered early and treated properly, it can be overcome. At Sheba Medical Centre's High Blood Pressure Unit, doctors are trying to combine early detection and proper treatment with the aid of a computerized "Spectrofluorophotometer," which analyses and compares certain enzymes (chemical compounds) responsible for the body's internal blood pressure regulating system. The machine's internal data bank collects the test results of each patient, and is capable of supplying the doctor with a clear picture of the patient's case history.

Dozens of blood tests are routinely needed during the course of a heart surgery. With today's computerized monitoring machines these test results appear on a screen, keeping the doctors aware of any relapses and allowing them to deal with complications as soon as they manifest.

ONE OF THE most time-consuming and irritating, yet essential, phases of correct diagnostic procedure is laboratory tests. Owing to the large number of tests that the average patient requires and the complexity of the systems involved, it usually takes days, even weeks before test results are submitted.

Special computer programmes, such as the Swiss "Netlab," go a long way towards solving the modern laboratory's "bottlenecks." Using magnetized Bar-code labels and a light-pen, the computer stores the essential data relating to each tests, immediately after the sample is taken from the patient. All test results are fed into the computer automatically and any irregularities are marked for the doctor. The programme will also notify the doctor of any missing data and recommend re-testing if the results are suspicious. A computerized laboratory can process more than three thousand tests daily, almost without human intervention. It will not misfile reports, and will not allow the doctor to conclude the tests until all results are reported in.

Computer visionaries started talking about the possibility of replacing the human doctor by an all-knowing electronic one about a decade ago. So far this has not come about, at least not in the sense of our being able to relegate our medical problems to a computer. For the time being the medical profession can make use of huge data banks, containing aggregated information from thousands of doctors and case histories. A doctor can quiz the data bank to learn more about possible courses of treatment and medications, but he has the final say.

The problems involved in the application of the "computerized doctor" concept stretch beyond mere technical barriers. Legal questions, such as assigning responsibility, crop up immediately. Who would select the data to be fed into the computer? Who would vouch for this selection? Those are just a few of the problems. Furthermore, no computer can yet imitate exactly the working of the human brain, nor can it make use of intuition, flashes of pure genius and simple improvizations. The computerized doctor is still some years off into the future. But do we really want it?

Firm's new screen gives 'slice of life'

Device expected to aid quality controllers

A NEW generation of computers now being developed in Israel with "live" screens are as far ahead of standard computer screens as "talkies" were ahead of silent films.

Dr. Avraham Meidan, director of the computer firm Hashavshevet, believes that the new technology his firm is working on can be called the "sixth generation" of computers, even though the "fifth generation" has not yet been produced by the Japanese.

The new screen will not be static, but the data, in the form of graphics, will move like images on a regular TV screen. The data becomes like a "slice of life," says Dr. Meidan.

The young scientist, who completed his doctorate in philosophy but switched to computers a few years ago and set up his company, believes that his earlier training helped him find original approaches to computers.

The "live" computer screens will be particularly helpful in keeping an eye on quality control. The computer operator will be able to see the product being produced in its true colours through all the stages of production.

This is entered into the computer with the help of cameras and electronic sensors attached to the operating machines, the raw materials, the measuring devices and even the workers.

Meidan believes that the new system will be used not only in industry for quality control but also in services and office work. The software being produced by Hashavshevet promises to be very user friendly, with "windows" available on the screen without erasing the text. With the windows, the computer user will be able to ask questions, do calculations and get additional information.

A POCKET calculator is a very simple kind of computer. But soon pocket calculators will be able to do much more than add and subtract.

Hewlett-Packard has produced a calculator called Business Consultant, which uses your words (profit, price, net cost) in formulas you enter for solving problems in finance, business and statistics.

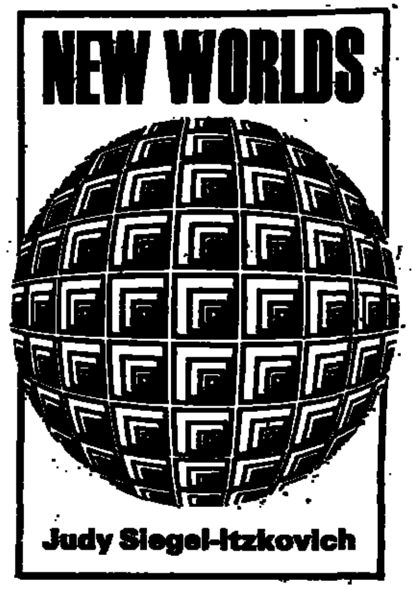
According to *Popular Science*'s August issue, the calculator can be personalized to carry one's name, address, phone number and meeting schedules. Costing $175, the calculator has two keyboards: one for numbers and one for characters for rapid and easy data entry.

A ROBOT named "Super Sally" scared the daylights out of a group of middle-aged women in Evansville, Indiana, when it entered their aerobics exercise class and started to give lessons. But gradually the women got used to it, and even began to like it. The mini-robot was filling in for two sisters who usually run the exercise class in a day-care centre for the elderly and middle-aged.

"Sit on the floor and roll your heads. I'm coming around to check you," says Super Sally. The robot then maneuvers around the room and checks on the women.

It was donated by the son of the one of the members of the class who builds robots. The women were daunted at first by the robot and kept their distance. But after a while, they began to follow the instructions of the robot which never gets tired, impatient or muscle-sore.

COURSES in playing the piano and the organ can be given on an IBM personal computer. The software, called Musicum, uses a personal computer, a microphone and a system that turns the player's music into notes. A printer is also needed to print the notes on paper. The music student can analyse his performance as well as record music he performed and hear it played back. So far, 2,500 of the programmes have been sold in the U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia and England.



NEW WORLDS

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

POETRY and computers seemed far-removed, but a software programme designed by a 17-year-old pupil at the Tel Aviv University's practical engineering school, has written poetry. Alon Amit, working on an IBM PC, won honours for his work. The teenager, who began playing with computers at age 13, was at first coached by his father. Gradually he began to use a computer to produce words and phrases that make sense even though they were chosen at random.

Amit wrote the programmes in Pascal, which allows any operator to dictate the vocabulary and the structure he wants according to his taste. However, the computer cannot judge the quality of the poem: the human operator must do so.

A BLACK-and-white strip that can be stapled into magazines and books and produce data on an IBM or Apple computer has been developed.

Called Softstrip, it is a sort of high-density bar code, like that printed on products in the supermarket for pricing, and contains data encoded in thin, horizontal lines. A 20-centimetre-long strip can contain as many as 5,500 characters, according to *Popular Science*. The $200 reader device that must be used with the strip has a motorized scanning head that uses infrared light to retrieve the encoded information. Neither coffee nor water stains slow down the reader. Colouring the strip with a felt-tipped pen also has no effect, and even folding and creasing it causes no permanent errors.

Computer magazines may be the first to make use of the strips as a way of offering programmes and data. But Cauzin Systems of Connecticut, which developed it, thinks that bank and credit-card statements may work on the system. The head of the software company even uses such a strip as a business card. Run through the reader, it shows the names of the 33 original employees of the company.

He's the one who keeps Apples printing in Israel

Simson Garfunkel

IF YOU have ever used a Hebrew word processor on an Apple II computer, chances are that it was Hebrew Writer. Hebrew Writer 1.0, "the most used and most stolen Hebrew word processor in the world," says Matthew Weiss, "was a translation of Apple Writer 1.0." Weiss should know: besides doing the translation, he designed the character set which the Apple II uses to display Hebrew letters on its video-screen.

Weiss, a 1965 graduate in electrical engineering from Penn State University ("Back then, they kept the transistors in glass cabinets for people to look at"), has lived in Israel for the last 10 years. He bought an Apple II+ computer in the U.S. in 1979 because it was the only computer in the store that had a 220v transformer. "I learned from the Apple all about electronics and programming again," he told me.

Since then, Weiss has performed the Hebrew "localization" for all of Apple's computers sold in Israel, including the Apple IIc, the Apple Imagewriter and the Imagewriter II. He has also performed the Hebrew translation of Apple Writer 2.0 and the IBM word processing programme Bankstreet Writer. The translation of Bankstreet Writer – called Kosher writer – is now used throughout the Israeli public school system, Weiss said.

The most amazing part of Weiss's translations is that he does them solely from the machine code, without reference to the original language or programme that the word processor was written in. Machine code – the instructions that the microprocessor actually executes – is devoid of the meaningful names and comments that programmers typically include to make their programmes more understandable. Few programmers would attempt to make minor changes to a programme as complex as a word processor without the source code.

IN JUNE 1984, Yeda Computers, Tel Aviv, Apple's distributor in Israel, asked Weiss to write a Hebrew word processor for the Apple Macintosh. Weiss accepted the contract – reluctantly, because he preferred his trusty Apple IIc to the new Macintosh. "Yeda never gave anybody the Hebrew word processor because they knew I would come around to it," he said.

The programme Weiss wrote, BiWord, turned out to be a disaster. "The basic programme is wonderful," Weiss confided, "but I just couldn't get the bugs out." After 1½ years of development the project was scrapped. Although many Macintosh computers today use BiWord, the programme is not supported, nor is it likely to be.

In 1985 Apple released its laser printer, the Laserwriter, in Israel. At the time, Yeda contracted DOS Limited, Weiss's Raanana-based company, to design Hebrew and Arabic fonts for the printer. Weiss, eager to work on something besides BiWord, accepted the contract.

Unlike dot-matrix printers such as the Apple Imagewriter, the Laserwriter does not represent the individual characters of a font as a collection of dots. Instead, the Laserwriter defines each character as an outline made up of lines and curves. A complicated language called PostScript is used to define the fonts and page layout. PostScript was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated, a California-based company.

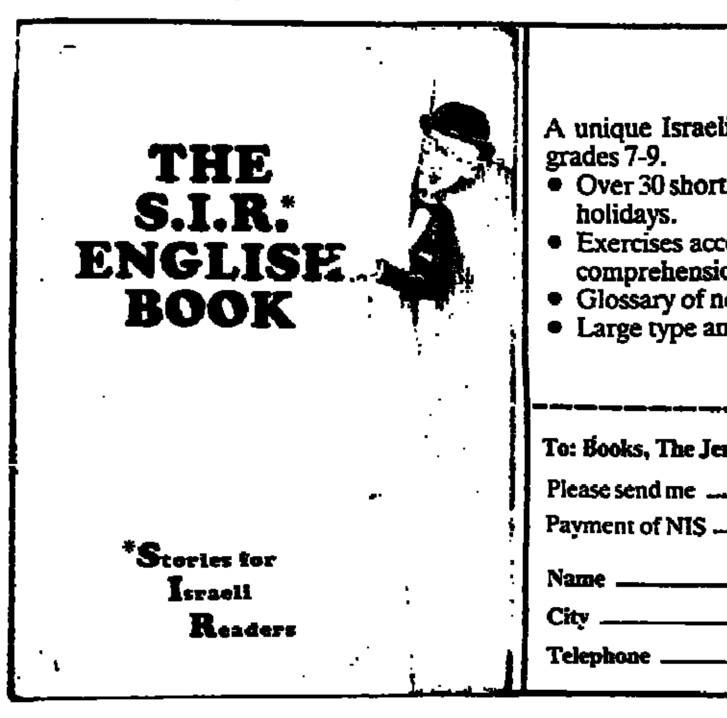
In developing the Hebrew and Arabic fonts, Weiss and his co-workers learned a great deal about PostScript and font design. This January, Weiss and Israel Roth, a physics student at Tel Aviv University, started development of a programme called Laserworks. Laserworks is a programme which allows an unskilled person to easily develop PostScript fonts for use with the Apple Laserwriter and other PostScript printers.

USING LASERWORKS, an experienced font designer can easily create fonts as beautiful as any in existence, yet the programme is simple enough to use with only a few minutes of instruction. Weiss says that computer manuals are a crutch for lazy programmers and that computer literacy is a hoax.

DOS Ltd. is marketing Laserworks only in the U.S. "I've learned not to trust the Israeli market " Weiss said. Although DOS Ltd. has a small sales office in New England, the product is published, packaged and shipped from Israel. Weiss has found conducting a major sales effort in the U.S. from Israel very difficult. "The distance is a real problem. We use electronic mail. Without that, we couldn't possibly succeed."

On the horizon for DOS Ltd. is a programme which Weiss says will "revolutionize desktop publishing" – Laserdraw. Laserdraw is a system that will allow an untrained person to combine text, graphics and photographs to create all kinds of printed copy, from magazine ads to newspapers and books. Beyond simple half-toned photographs, Laserdraw, also written with Roth, will be able to produce separations for colour offset printing.

DOS Ltd. currently has eight employees, including two in the U.S.



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IBM introduces powerful new PC

IBM Corp. introduced a new Personal Computer XT with increased memory, an Intel 80286 microprocessor chip and up to three internal drives at a press conference in the U.S. yesterday.

IBM said the Intel chip was previously used exclusively in IBM PC AT.

The new XT model operates up to three times faster than earlier models and comes standard with 640 kilobytes of memory.

IBM said it also introduced a software package to facilitate tape backup for IBM Personal Computers and nine new educational-software programmes for use by students on IBM Personal Computers, an optional speech adapter for the IBM PC convertible designed for educational applications.

BASEBALL: Boston hang on to narrow lead over Toronto

Home run give-away not enough for Texas

NEW YORK (AP). – Boston Red Sox reliever Steve Crawford served up consecutive pinch-homers to Oddibe McDowell and Darrell Porter before Boston held on to beat the Texas Rangers 6-4 on Monday night.

The victory kept the wavering Red Sox 3½ games ahead of the streaking Toronto Blue Jays in the American League East, while Texas failed to take advantage of a California loss and held at 5½ back in the West Division.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Blue Jays 5, Indians 4

Lloyd Moseby hit a bases-loaded single through a five-man infield with one out in the ninth inning, scoring Willie Upshaw and leading Toronto to their ninth consecutive victory.

Orioles 9, Angels 3

Eddie Murray hit a three-run homer in Baltimore's five-run third inning as the Orioles ended California's seven-game winning streak. Scott McGregor allowed 11 hits over eight innings and raised his lifetime record against California to 19-7.

A's 9, Yankees 8

Jose Canseco became the first 100-RBI man in baseball this year with a two-run homer in Oakland's five-run second inning, and the A's held on to beat the Yankees with the help of Mike Davis's eighth-inning solo homer. The homer gave Canseco 101 RBI.

White Sox 4, Royals 0

Floyd Bannister pitched his first shutout and fifth complete game of the season, beating the Royals with a seven-hitter for his 100th career victory. Carlton Fisk drove in one run and scored another for the White Sox.

Tigers 6, Mariners 5

Alan Trammell hit two solo homers, and Lou Whitaker hit a two-run shot to lead Detroit over Seattle and help the Tigers end a four-game losing streak. The Mariners lost despite getting three home runs from Jim Presley.

Twins 9, Brewers 3

Gary Gaetti drove in five runs with two homers, pacing the twins over Milwaukee and helping Minnesota end a three-game losing streak. Neal Heaton gained his first victory at home since being traded to the Twins from Cleveland on June 20.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Astros 6, Cubs 4

Houston scored four runs in the sixth inning to overcome a 2-0 deficit against Chicago. Denny Walling hit a two-run double, Kevin Bass hit a sacrifice fly and Jose Cruz had a solo homer in the sixth for the Astros, helping Danny Darwin post his first NL victory since being traded from Milwaukee on August 15.

Mets 5, Giants 2

New York pushed San Francisco further out of the NL West pennant race behind the strong pitching of Sid Fernandez and Roger McDowell. Mookie Wilson broke a 2-2 tie with an eighth-inning single and Howard Johnson added a two-run single as insurance for the Mets, handing the Giants their fourth consecutive defeat and knocking them nine games behind the Astros.

Phillies 5, Padres 4

Philadelphia won their sixth straight game, beating San Diego when Von Hayes doubled home a run in the eighth. Juan Samuel and John Russell homered for the Phillies.

Expos 7, Dodgers 6

Tom Foley's bases-loaded bloop single knocked in the winning run for Montreal with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning against Los Angeles.

Cardinals 5, Braves 2

St. Louis scored four runs in the ninth inning to overcome Atlanta. Jim Acker took a three-hitter and a 2-1 lead into the ninth, but he surrendered four consecutive hits with one out, starting with a single by Andy Van Slyke and a game-tying double by Terry Pendleton. John Morris then singled in the go-ahead run.

OVER AND OUT. – Mets' second baseman Wally Backman is sent flying over the Giants' Chili Davis after tagging him out on an attempted steal in the fourth inning at Shea Stadium. (Reuter telephoto)

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	77	54	.588	–
Toronto	74	58	.561	3½
New York	70	62	.530	7½
Detroit	69	64	.519	9
Baltimore	66	65	.504	11
Cleveland	65	67	.492	12½
Milwaukee	64	66	.492	12½

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	74	57	.565	–
Texas	69	63	.523	5½
Oakland	62	71	.466	13
Kansas City	60	71	.458	14
Chicago	57	73	.438	16½
Seattle	58	75	.436	17
Minnesota	56	75	.427	18

MONDAY'S GAMES: **Toronto 5, Cleveland 4; Minnesota 9, Milwaukee 3; Baltimore 9, California 3; Detroit 6, Seattle 5; Boston 6, Texas 4; Chicago 4, Kansas City 0; Oakland 9, New York 8.**

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	88	43	.672	–
Philadelphia	69	62	.527	19
St. Louis	66	65	.504	22
Montreal	63	65	.492	23½
Chicago	55	76	.420	33
Pittsburgh	53	77	.408	34½

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	74	57	.565	
Cincinnati	67	64	.511	7
San Francisco	65	66	.496	9
Los Angeles	62	69	.473	12
Atlanta	61	69	.469	12½
San Diego	61	71	.462	13½

MONDAY'S GAMES: New York 5, San Francisco 2; Houston 6, Chicago 4; Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 5; Montreal 7, Los Angeles 6; Philadelphia 5, San Diego 4; St. Louis 5, Atlanta 2.

PERSONAL OPINION/Don Gould

U.S. coach needed – a concrete proposal

As everyone swelters in the summer heat, it's difficult to accept the fact that the new basketball season is less than three weeks away. But even as interest fixes on the league, for the good health of the sport, here the true focus of attention should really be much broader.

The next logical step in the development of Israeli basketball would be to hire a first-rate American coach to take over the reins of the national team.

The foreign coach could have as his assistant or assistants one or two of the top local coaches. That formula would mean not only that our players would be enjoying the best possible leadership, but that some of the top local coaches would gain invaluable working experience with the best in the business.

Most of our bright young and enthusiastic coaches have at one time or another during their careers attended clinics put on by the best among American coaches; it has helped them develop enormously. Nothing, however, could be as effective as working side by side for an extended period of time.

The idea is not outlandish. There is certainly a precedent in other sports. On the contrary, it is more than outlandish that the powers-that-be in Israeli basketball have not already seriously considered the idea.

It is time to turn the idea from a broad concept to a practical reality ...and to do it soon. Very shortly a National team coach will be selected for next June's European championships in Greece.

Many of the finest American coaches can be found at the top universities. The college schedules begin October 15 and end, for those few that are fortunate enough to make it all the way to the championship, no later than the end of March.

Arrangements could therefore be made to bring a coach from the U.S. no later than April 1, perhaps even earlier. He would have two solid months to prepare the national team for the championships in Athens.

If the deal were struck now, it would even be possible to bring him to Israel in late September and early October, after the local league has begun, so that he could see the players in action, meet the players from the previous team and consolidate a better idea of his needs come April. He would also have the opportunity to become familiar with the assistant coaches with whom he would be working.

The American players who won the World Cup in Spain in July didn't even know each other in May. Two months is more then enough time to prepare.

Apart from the main objective of giving our players the best possible coaching, there are any number of side benefits. It could help broaden the bridge between Israeli basketball and big-time American college basketball. The connection could even lead to major teams from the U.S. coming on tour here. American rules allow university basketball teams to go on tour, during the off season, once every four years. Most of the good schools exercise this option. They travel everywhere in the world, but they don't come to Israel.

Having a coach who would not be working a full year would not need to be an expensive operation. What money is available could thus be used to hire the very best.

It would not only be beneficial, but also exciting to see the likes of Lou Carneseca, Dean Smith or Denny Crum showing the way to Israel Elimelech, Doron Shefa, or Doron Jamchee.

TENNIS

Turnbull, 34, ousts Mandlikova

NEW YORK (Reuter). – Unseeded Australian Wendy Turnbull mixed her shots and varied the pace of play to keep Hana Mandlikova off balance. Turnbull went on th defeat the defending U.S. Open women's champion 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

The 34-year-old Turnbull, whose world ranking has dropped in recent years to 17 and was unseeded, showed her experience in eliminating her doubles partner.

"I didn't give her a lot of pace off the ground strokes. I jumped her around a bit," said Turnbull, the oldest woman in the tournament.

"It was a shock to my system that my ranking dropped to 17 and I wasn't seeded...I wanted to prove to myself and others that I could still play," Turnbull said.

Mandlikova, who was tentative in the first set, also seemed to be off balance for a good deal of the match, aside from the second set. She also did not serve well, failing to get *many of her serves into play.*

"I feel I was a little bit cheated," the fourth-seeded Mandlikova said, referring to a call that went against her in the second game of the third set. Mandlikova thought Turnbull had double-faulted but it was called in.

"But I'm not taking anything away from Wendy. She played good" Mandlikova said.

He scrambles like a quarterback and fidgets like a baseball pitcher, but unseeded Tim Wilkison, perhaps the best American hope left for the men's U.S. Open title, reached the quarterfinals today with a resounding 6-0, 6-2, 6-3 victory over Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union.

With the elimination of 15th-seeded Brad Gilbert at the hands of top-seeded Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl – 7-5, 6-1, 6-2 – there are no more American seeds left in this tournament.

The Wilkison-Chesnokov match drew a packed house and perhaps the tournament's loudest crowd, which was strongly on the side of the American whose hustling grudging style of play was cheered at every oportunity.

Tim Wilkison

To the stoic Chesnokov's credit he never quit, even after being so far behind. The only emotion he allowed to show was in the third set when he broke Wilkison and pumped a finger into the air to indicate his accomplishment.

Wilkison, wearing a red and white baseball cap, "which keeps me from looking around at the crowd – like blinkers on a horse," mixed up medium-hard forehands, some lobs and delicate drop shots, keeping his opponent off balance.

He also went through a ritual of motions before serving, much like a baseball pitcher. He would flick his forehead with a finger, adjust the brim of his cap, flick his forehead again, touch his shirt, bounce the ball and touch his cap again.

Many people tried to play up the match as a battle between the Soviet Union and the United States, but Wilkison downplayed that aspect.

"You can only go so far with emotions," Wilkison said. "The Russians are really very friendly guys."

Asked if he would like players from the Soviet Union to become better and compete in more international tournaments, Wilkison said, "I can't say I really care. I really wouldn't like to play in the Soviet Union, and, if they get better, I probably would have to. Somebody probably would hand me a bunch of newspapers on my way out of the country and I'd get caught and be there for three years."

Asked about the attempts to bill the match as the Soviet Union against the United States, Wilkison said, "I'll leave that kind of stuff to Casper Weinberger."

In other matches, Ivan Lendl (1) moved into high gear to crush Brad Gilbert (15) 7-5, 6-1, 6-2; Henri Leconte (8) disposed without any difficulty of Aaron Krickstein (unseeded) 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

In the women's singles, Pam Shriver (5) downed Barbara Jordan (15) 6-4, 6-4; Bonnie Gadusek (8) stopped Stephanie Rehe (13) 7-6, 4-6, 6-2; Helena Sukova downed Zina Garrison 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

There was only one upset – a very mild one – in the early matches of the fourth round. Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria, *the sixth seed, proved to* have strong nerves when she beat Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of Germany 6-2, 2-6, 7-6 (7-1).

Catarini Lindquist of Sweden, the 14th seed, managed to give a surprisingly erratic Chris Evert Lloyd a shock in their second set, taking it 6-2, but then Lloyd regained her ground-stroke touch to run out a 6-2, 2-6, 6-2 victor.

Lloyd gave all the credit to her young opponent. "She won the second set fair and square," she said.

The third seed, Steffi Graf of West Germany, also dropped a set, before overcoming Raffaella Reggi of Italy 6-1, 3-6, 6-0.

Martina Navratilova beat promising teenager Gabriela Sabatini 6-4, 6-2.

Stefan Edberg of Sweden, the fourth seed, overwhelmed unseeded American Dan Goldie 6-3, 6-3, 6-2. The easy win was very welcome after his very tough five-set matches with Kevin Curran and Ramesh Krishnan in earlier rounds.

SOCCER

One promotion, 3 demotions to shrink 1st Division to 14

TEL AVIV. – Only the winners of the Second Division at the end of the forthcoming season will gain promotion to National League soccer next year, while the three bottom clubs in the National League will be relegated so that only 14 clubs will remain in the season 1987-88.

The Second Division, too, will be reduced from 16 to 14 clubs. There, the last four teams will be relegated to the Third Division.

A playoff for places in the Second Division will also be held between the No. 11 and 12 clubs of the Second Division with the champions of the Third Division's northern and southern sections.

Maccabi T.A. down Hapoel in Lillian Cup

TEL AVIV. – Maccabi Tel Aviv, playing without their captain Avi Cohen, yesterday beat league champions Hapoel Tel Aviv 3-1 in the first game of the Lillian Cup competition before 1,000 spectators at the Ramat Gan Stadium.

In the first half, Maccabi overran Hapoel to lead 3-0 with goals by Haim Goldberg (in the 5th minute), Benny Tabak (38th), and Alon Natan (penalty, 40th).

Shabtai Levy scored for Hapoel two minutes before the end.

Maccabi's new signing, striker Oded Machness, played only in the second half. Mickey Cohen played as sweeper for the absent Avi Cohen, who is still in demand by Glasgow Rangers.

From the dressing room – Paul Kohn

Another one for Interior

TEL AVIV. – Maccabi Haifa fans and officials were hoping yesterday that the Ministry of Interior would not repeat its foot-dragging performance of last season in the case of their $300,000 signing of Daniel Brailovsky.

Brailovsky yesterday appeared at the Haifa offices of the ministry, accompanied by Maccabi Haifa officials, in order to obtain a "teudat oleh" as soon as possible. Without it he will not be able to play in Israeli league football.

Brailovsky, who arrived here this week with his wife and two children from the Argentine, now appears a doubtful starter for Maccabi's first games of the league season which starts on September 20.

Last year Peter Lorimer failed to obtain the "teudat oleh" sought for him by Hapoel Haifa, preventing him from playing here. Lorimer claimed he was a convert to Judaism, but Brailovsky is Jewish by birth according to Maccabi Haifa.

Meanwhile, Gil Landau has decided to remain with Hapoel Tel Aviv. This decision could seriously affect the chances of striker Miki Ben-Shitrit becoming a Hapoel Tel Aviv player. Hapoel have been in negotiations with the veteran striker since Zahi Armeli chose to remain with Maccabi Haifa.

Another veteran striker, Vicki Peretz, has joined newly promoted Betar Netanya, whilst former National team stopper Nissim Barda will play for Shimshon this season.

GOLF. – Mike Hulbert birdied the final hole to win the Memphis Golf Classic by one stroke over his boyhood friend, Joey Sindelar.

Hulbert finished the $685,912 tournament with a three-under-par 69 and a total of eight-under 280.

Gene Littler, forced into a playoff when he missed a 1.5 metre putt on the 18th hole, sank a par putt of the same length on the third extra hole to win the $280,000 Bank One PGA Seniors Classic over fellow Americans Miller Barber and Bob Goalby.

CRICKET

Kiwi Rutherford makes 317

SCARBOROUGH (Reuter). – Ken Rutherford made a record-breaking 317 as New Zealand built a 262-run lead on the second day of their three-day match against Brian Close's XI.

The Otago right-hander's score, which included 45 fours and eight sixes, was the highest by a New Zealander abroad and the third highest in New Zealand cricket history.

Rutherford reached his triple century in 219 minutes, the fifth fastest on record. He struck Dilip Doshi, India's former left-arm spinner, for four sixes off successive balls.

"I didn't know about the records. I have not been playing too well off the back foot on bouncy pitches but this was a good wicket, and the longer the innings went on, the more I enjoyed it," he said later.

The New Zealanders, chasing 257, were struggling at 113 for four before Rutherford and Evan Gray added 319 in 154 minutes. New Zealand declared at 519 for 7.

Fast Bowler Neil Foster moved closer to his triple target of 100 wickets in a season, an English Cricket Championship triumph for his team Essex, and a place for himself in England's team for the forthcoming tour to Australia. Foster took his aggregate to 94 with a three-wicket burst against Kent, watched by test selector Fred Titmus.

But a combination of an hour's stoppage for bad light and resolute batting by Kent captain Chris Cowdrey, 45 not out, reduced the chance of a 10th triumph of the season for Essex.

At the close of play, Kent were 177 for seven, 103 behind on first innings, with one day remaining.

Annual bowls charity day

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. – The Israel Men's and Women's Bowling Associations are holding their fifth annual Max Spitz Charities Day on September 13, with the entire proceeds going to *The Jerusalem Post*'s Toy Fund and Forsake Me Not Fund, as well as the Libi fund for soldiers.

The tournament will as usual take the form of a mixed flying rinks, with matches being held from 10 a.m. at all the country's six bowling clubs: Haifa, Kfar Hamaccabiah, Netanya (Wingate Institute), Ra'anana, Ramat Gan and Savyon. The donation for the full day's play, including green fees and refreshments, is NIS 15.

All bowlers – including tourists – whether affiliated to a club or not, are invited to take part in the competition. Details can be obtained by phoning John Goldberg (03) 344943 or Sam Fluxman (052) 444989.

The overall winning team will be presented with the tournament's *Jerusalem Post* floating trophy.

The sports pages are edited by Philip Gillon and Yoram Kessel.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.00 Radio News **8.03** Keep Fit **8.15** School Broadcasts **14.00** Radio News **14.05** Keep Fit **14.15** The Time Tunnel **15.00** Buddy Rich – jazz **16.00** Pretty Butterfly **16.25** TV Game **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 The Nightingale

ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Songs and dances
19.00 Documentary
19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at **20.00** with a news roundup
20.02 Between the Chairs – bi-weekly magazine
20.30 Tazpit – science and technology magazine
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.30 Moked
22.05 A Streetcar named Desire. Elia Kazan's 1951 Oscar-winning film stars Marlon Brando and Vivien Leigh
00.05 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.30 Cartoons **18.00** French Hour **19.30** News in Hebrew **20.00** News in Arabic **20.30** Three's Company **21.10** Believe It or Not **22.00** News in English **22.20** Sword of Honour

MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):
13.30 Woody Woodpecker **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Shape-Up **15.00** Afternoon Movie: Mr. Lucky **16.30** Heathcliff **17.00** Super Book **17.30** Muppets **18.00** Buck Rogers **19.00** News **20.00** A-Team **21.00** Remington Steele **22.00** Cagney & Lacey **23.00** 700 Club

RADIO

Voice of Music

6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Barber: Medea (The Cave of the Heart), Op. 23; Smetana: Overture to the Bartered Bride
7.30 Johann Christian Bach: Symphony for Double Orchestra (Kol Yisrael/Rodan); Mozart: Piano Concerto in G major, K.453; Smetana: "From My Life", String Quartet (Tel Aviv Quartet); Sibelius: Symphony No. 2 in D major, Op. 43
9.30 Rachmaninov: Piano Concerto No. 1 in F sharp minor (Ashkenazy, London Symphony/Previn); Smetana: "Ma Vlast" (Dresden Symphony/Berglund); Bartok: Violin Concerto No. 2
12.05 Music for Piano
13.00 Schubert: Symphony No. 7 in E major; Saint-Saens: Piano Concerto No. 2 in G minor, Op. 22 (Bar-Ilan, Bamberg Symphony); Berlioz: "Harold in Italy" (Zukerman, Paris/Barenboim); Chopin: Barcarolle in F sharp minor, Op. 60 (Rubinstein)
15.05 Between Friends
16.00 Brigette Sulem, violin; Daniel Ben Zekur, piano – Fauré: Sonata in A major, Op. 13 (Daniel Hoexter); Tchaikovsky: Grand Sonata in G major, Op. 37
17.00 Contemporary Music – Leopold Condor Ben-Cohen: Piano Sonata (1966); 10 Bialik Songs; George Rochberg: "The Slow Fires of Autumn"
18.00 Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, Broadcast from the Henry Crown Hall (David Robertson/Berendsen, Mezzo-Soprano) – Ya'acov Gilboa: "Saphiah" Song Cycle, from Rahel; Frank Martin: Concerto for 7 Instruments and Orchestra; Brahms: Variations on a Theme of Haydn
19.30 Youth Concert
20.05 From the Greek Mythology – Greek Legends in the Works of Stravinsky (repeat)
21.00 Ravel: L'Enfant et les Sortileges (Loren Maazel); L. Bernstein: "Trouble in Tahiti" (Williams/Patrick/Bernstein)
23.00 Dvorak: Gypsy Melodies (Schreier); Mozart: Serenade No. 5 in D major, K.204; Brahms: German Folk Songs

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass – with Benny Hendel
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 School-Broadcasts
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Oriental songs
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.05 Children's programmes
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Programme for Senior Citizens
17.20 Everyman's University
18.05 Jewish Traditions
18.50 Bible Reading
19.05 Lesson in *Halacha*
19.20 Programmes for Olim
22.05 The Poems of Hamutal Bar-Yosef (repeat)

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.30 Editorial Review
6.53 Green Light – drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 Drive Safely
9.05 House Call – with Rivka Michaeli
10.05 All Shades of the Network – morning magazine
12.10 Open Line – news and music
13.00 Midday – news commentary, music
14.05 Matters of Interest – with Gabi Gazit
15.05 Magic Moments
16.05 Songs and Homework
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.05 Spotlight
18.45 Today in Sport
19.05 Today – radio newsreel
19.35 Army and Defence Magazine
20.05 Folklore Magazine
21.05 Song for the Road
22.05 Folk dances
23.05 Night Games

Army

6.05 Morning Sounds
6.30 Open Your Eyes – songs, information
7.07 "707" – with Alex Ansky
8.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 In the Morning – with Eli Yisraeli
10.05 Coffee Break
11.05 Right Now – with Rafi Reshef
13.05 Daily Hit Parade
15.05 Daily Meeting – with Orly Yaniv
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.00 Evening Newsreel
18.05 Army and Defence Magazine
19.05 Music
20.05 Music – new wave
21.00 Mabat – TV newsreel
21.30 Songs
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Night, Night – with Yoav Kutner
00.05 Classical Night Birds – with Hanoch Ron

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 7.60 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 151.80 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Ketef Hinnom – treasure facing Jerusalem's walls ◊ "A Man and his Land", Moshe Dayan collection ◊ Moshe Gershuni – largest presentation of his paintings 1980-1983 ◊ Jenny Holzer/Barbara Kruger, 2 American artists exploring use of words ◊ Joel Kantor, Photographs of Israel ◊ Art in Context, audio-visual programme ◊ News in Antiquities ◊ Exhibition from Japanese Graphics collection ◊ From the Depths of the Sea (Rockefeller) ◊ Big and Small relative sizes in life, art and children's world ◊ Jewels of Children's Literature ◊ Permanent exhibitions of Archeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art ◊ VISITING HOURS: 10-5. At 11: Guided tour of the Museum (English). Guided tour of Archeology galleries (English). 4: Picture Books, Puppets and Songs (in English) for children ages 3-6.

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 3:30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eve 10-1. 2 Hapalmach St., Tel. 02-661291/2. Bus No. 15.

Exhibitions

JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE, Old City, 7 Beit El St., 288338, 423547, Roberts, Turner, etc.

Conducted Tours

HADASSAH – Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kiryat Hadassah on the half hour. ★ Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, 4a, 26 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.

Information Centres

UJA INFORMATION CENTRE, 1 Ibn Gabirol St., Rehavia, Jerusalem. Features TV news programmes from the U.S., continual A.P. News teletext, videotapes on UJA (United Jewish Appeal) sponsored programmes in Israel. Open Sunday-Thursday, 3:00-7:00 p.m. For more information call 02-246465, 02-240795.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Israeli Summer, new selection from the Israeli art collection ◊ Edward Munch, prints: Death, Love and Anxiety ◊ Print Into Print, works by six Israeli artists. ◊ Frank Stella – Had Gadya – a series of large prints by Frank Stella, after El Lissitzky's gouaches ◊ Selection from the Museum's Classical Art Collection ◊ VISITING HOURS: Sun.-Thur. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; 5-9 p.m. Sat. 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; 7-10 p.m. Closed Friday. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion.** Adolf Loos: Architecture and Design. Architects Design Chairs. Alvaro Siza. VISITING HOURS: Sun-Thur. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 5-7 p.m. Sat. 11 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Friday.

BETH HATEFUTSOTH, Klausner St., Ramat Aviv, Tel. 03-425161. Buses No. 13, 24, 25, 27, 45, 49, 74, 79, 274, 572. Permanent Exhibit and Chronosphere – 2500 years of Jewish Life in the Diaspora. ◊ From Carthage to Jerusalem – the Jewish Community of Tunis ◊ Passage Through China – the Jewish Communities of Harbin, Tientsin and Shanghai.
VISITING HOURS: Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Wed. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Saturday. Guided tours must be prearranged (9 a.m.-1 p.m.).

Conducted Tours

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.
WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 88817.
PIONEER WOMEN – NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791, Jerusalem 244878.

HAIFA

Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM. 26 Shabbtai Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. Exhibitions: **Ancient Art** – Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines. **Open:** Sun.-Thur. & Sat. 10-1; Tues., Thur. & Sat. also 6-9. **Ticket also admits to National Maritime, Prehistoric, and Japanese Museums.**

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.

CINEMA

JERUSALEM 4:30, 7:30, 9:30
Eden: The Hitcher; **Edison:** F.X.; **Habira:** Ricochets 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Kfir:** Pretty in Pink; **Mitchell:** Short Circuit; **Orgil:** Down and Out in Beverly Hills 5, 7:15, 9:30; Care Bears 10:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m.; **Orna:** Fandango 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Ron:** Macaroni; **Semadar:** *Turtle Diary 7, 9:15;* ***Binyenei Ha'uma:*** Out of Africa 6:15, 9; **Orion Or 1:** The Color Purple 3, 6, 8:50; **Orion Or 3:** Agnes of God. **Beit Agron:** Blazing Saddles 10; Raging Bull, midnight; **Cinematheque:** Tree of Wooden Clogs 7; The Epic that Never 9; Hiroshima Mon Amour 10.

TEL AVIV 5, 7:30, 9:30
Allenby: Gone with the Wind 4:30, 8:15; **Beit Leissin:** Lost in America, 11:15 p.m.; **Ben-Yehuda:** Top Gun 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Chen 1:** Down and Out in Beverly Hills 2:30, 5, 7:35, 9:55; **Chen 2:** After Hours 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Chen 3:** Police Academy III, 5:10, 7:45, 9:50; **Chen 4:** Spies Like Us 11, 2, 5, 7:40, 9:50; Journey of Natty Gann 11, 2:15, 4; **Chen 5:** European Vacation 11, 2, 5:10, 7:45, 9:45; **Cinema One:** The Money Pit; **Cinema Two:** Funny Farm; **Dekel:** Murphy's Romance 7:15, 9:30; **Dizengoff I:** Kiss of the Spiderwoman 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45; **Dizengoff II:** 3 Hommes et un Coufin 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45; **Dizengoff III:** Bar 51, 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45; **Drive-In:** Funny Farm 8; Youngblood 10 p.m.; sex film 12 midnight; **Esther:** The Hitcher 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Gat:** The Color Purple 3:15, 6:15, 9:15; **Gordon:** Macaroni; **Hod:** F.X.; **Lev I:** Pretty in Pink 11:30, 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Lev II:** Creator 1:45, 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Lev III:** Turtle Diary 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Lev IV:** Mishima 1:45, 5, 7:40; **Limor Hamehudash:** Power 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Maxim:** At Close Range; **Mograbi:** Closed for renovations; **Orly:** Runaway Train 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Peer:** Ricochets; **Shahaf:** Out of Africa 5:45, 9:15; **Studio:** Closed for renovations; **Tchelet:** Big Chill 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv:** Short Circuit 11, 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Shoah (for times see ad, Fri. magazine); **Zafon:** 3 Hommes et un Coufin 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Israel Cinematheque:** Le Notti di Cabiria 7:30; Bad Timing 9:30; **Paris:** Vagabonde 12, 4, 7:15, 9:30; **Tamuz:** The Gods Must Be Crazy 7:15, 9:30; Desperately Seeking Susan 11:45 p.m.

HAIFA 4:30, 7, 9:15
Amphitheatre: 3 Hommes et un Coufin; **Armon:** The Hitcher; **Atzmon:** F.X.; **Chen:** Karate Kid II; **Orah:** Power; **Orly:** After Hours 7, 9:15; **Peer:** Down and Out in Beverly Hills; **Ron:** Pretty in Pink 4:30, 7, 9; **Shavit:** Ricochets 7, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 1:** The Color Purple 6, 9; **Rav-Gat 2:** Crea *Cuervos;* ***Keren Or Hamehudash:*** Shoah (Part I) 1, 6.

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Down and Out in Beverly Hills 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Lily:** Short Circuit 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Oasis:** Body Heat 7:30, 9:40; **Ordea:** House Committee Rivalry 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Ramat Gan:** Closed for renovations; **Rav-Gan 1:** The Color Purple 6, 9; Dumbo, Sun. 11 a.m.; **Rav-Gan 2:** Bar 51 7:30, 9:40; Care Bears 11, 5; Mon.-Thur. 5; **Rav-Gan 3:** Agnes of God 7:30, 9:45; Karate Kid II, Sun. 11 a.m.; Dumbo 5; **Rav-Gan 4:** After Hours 9:45; European Vacation 5, 7:30; Black Cauldron, Sun. 11 a.m.

HERZLIYA
David: The Money Pit 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Hechal:** Runaway Train, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 7:30, 9:30; Swan Lake, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 5; **New Tiferet:** After Hours 7:30, 9:30; Police Academy III, 4:30; **Daniel Hotel Auditorium:** Les Ripoux, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 7:15, 9:30.

HOLON
Migdal: Down and Out in Beverly Hills 7:30, 9:40; **Savoy:** The Money Pit 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Armon Hamehudash:** Creator 7:30, 9:30

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Out of Africa 6, 9.

GIVATAYIM
Hadar: Pretty in Pink 5, 7:30, 9:30

RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: The Empire Strikes Back 4:30; Remo 7; Birdy 9:30

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: F.X. 5, 7:30, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 2:** After Hours 5, 7:30, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 3:** Police Academy II 5, 7:30, 9:30

IBM is waging a multi-front war on PC 'clones'

As market share declines, IBM Israel decides to get tough

By DORON PELY
For The Jerusalem Post

IBM Israel has decided to adopt a "get tough" policy against manufacturers, importers and even consumers of "clones" or "compatible" personal computers which the company claims are violating its copyrights. The giant computer corporation is worried about the deterioration of its dominant position in the personal computer market, due to stiff competition from these low-priced imitations.

Talking with reporters in his office at the IBM tower in Tel Aviv, IBM Israel Chairman Yeoshua Maor said his company would not stand by idly while its products are copied and marketed in disregard of copyright protection laws. "IBM Israel intends to pursue the subject aggressively and without delay," said Maor.

The unprecedented success of IBM's line of personal computers brought about a wave of "clones" designed to do almost everything the original IBM could do, in some cases better and faster than the original, but at less than half the price. Fast operators in Southeast Asia, as well as many of the industry's prominent manufacturers, followed the rule, "If you can't beat them, imitate them," and flooded the world's markets with IBM look-alikes.

IBM tried to maintain a stiff-upper-lip attitude in the face of the competition. But as its market share of personal computer sales dropped from a high of 43 per cent in August 1985 down to 32 per cent in May 1986, IBM could no longer afford to ignore the new realities. "Compatibles are so much cheaper than our originals, in some cases, only because their manufacturers didn't have to shell out huge sums for research and development and for advertising," said Maor. "They just copied our products, whole or in part."

Among the steps that IBM took to curb the invasion of cheap compatibles were warning letters, sent to authorized dealers of IBM equipment. Meant to deter dealers from getting into the lucrative imitations market, the letters pointed out that such steps would be a breach of the dealer's contract with IBM. The company used an external legal adviser to warn large computer companies about the potential copyright violation problems that might arise should they decided to go ahead with plans to import hundreds of IBM compatibles from Taiwan, initially as a service to their workers.

"Three out of the four companies to which we've sent letters responded by stopping the violations," said IBM's attorney Ze'ev Ottensooser. "The company intends to publish advertisements, warning the public against buying imitations of copyright-protected IBMs," he added. Ottensooser refused to specify what additional steps IBM intends to take, should its present policy fail to impress more than a dozen importers and retailers of compatibles currently operating in Israel, but he recited a list of overseas court decisions given in response to similar complaints by IBM, hinting that the legal foundations for bringing such suits in Israel has already been laid.

In order to make its products more attractive, IBM reduces prices on some models by 15 per cent, and will probably lower the prices of the rest of its PC line before the end of 1986. Still, some compatibles sell in Israel for about $1,000 which is half the price of similarly equipped IBM originals.

Some of the IBM "clones" are outright copies of the original, utilizing internal components and programmes that are copyright protected. The other kind of compatibles are "legitimate" – independently designed to run popular programmes which were developed originally for the IBM personal computer. IBM says it intends to fight only those computers which either look exactly like its own product or contain copied components and programmes.

During the last two years Israelis purchased thousands of IBM look-alikes imported from Southeast Asia and even produced in Israel. IBM is reluctant to release sales figures, but market observers say the worldwide clone invasion hurt IBM badly enough to force it to go out and fight. Personal computers sales are expected to reach $35 billion worldwide in 1986, according to Maor.

Importers and retailers of IBM clones do not intend to give up their prospering business without a fight. According to Gershon Mendelson, technical manager at Danil Systems, an importer of IBM clones from Taiwan, the Taiwanese government supplied his company with signed affidavits attesting to the authenticity of the components which make up the Danil computer, so IBM doesn't have a legal foot to stand on.

Analysts: cheaper PC is on the way

BOSTON (Reuter). – International Business Machines Corp. is widely expected to take the offensive against low-cost imitations of its own personal computer by introducing a "clone crusher" this autumn, which will be cheaper and harder to copy than existing models.

"If they want to have it out by the Christmas season – and I'm sure they do – then they have to bring it out very soon and certainly no later than October," said Norman DeWitt, president of the market research firm Dataquest Inc.

IBM will not comment on unannounced products. However, that has not stopped many of the consultants and analysts who make their living by scrutinizing every move of the world's largest computer company from making some detailed predictions about any new computer that may emerge.

They have even given it the traditional preannouncement code name – PC/ET, for exteded technology.

Clones, or IBM-compatibles, are personal computers which are built around the same standards as IBM's machine and use the same software. In the five years since IBM announced its first personal computer, clones have managed to capture some 60 per cent of the IBM-compatible market in the U.S. (IBM has the other 40 per cent) by offering sharp discounts from IBM's list price.

In the U.S., IBM's reaction to the clone invasion has been to cut its own prices – the most recent round in mid-August, was a 16 to 22 per cent reduction on its low-end models. A computer with 256,000 characters of memory now costs $1,595.

Because IBM is not one to take a threat to its market share lying down, and because the company has already taken some large price cuts, industry observers said its most likely next move will be to announce a new computer, and possibly some new standards.

Most analysts said they expect the ET to be based on the Intel 8086 microprocessor and be targeted at the home and educational market. Price estimates in the U.S. range from a low of $600 to a high of $1,400.

Yesterday, IBM introduced a new top-of-the-line PC (see story page 6).

China makes debut at British air show

By JERRY LEWIS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
and Agencies

China is making its first appearance and an Israeli delegation has been invited after a two-year lapse, as 30 new aircraft are put through their paces at Farnborough, the world's biggest aerospace trade fair.

Some 300,000 visitors are expected to flock to the Farnborough airfield in southern England during the week-long show, which began Sunday, to view a record 700 exhibits of military and civilian aircrafts, missiles, engines and equipment.

Just as important as who is at the air show is who is not. Many American aircraft makers, for one, are not in attendance, because they fear terrorist reprisals. There are no Israeli exhibits at the show, either.

However, the Israeli defence attache in London, Brig. Gen. Ya'acov Even received an invitation to attend the show, the first for an Israeli official in two years. Britain had withheld invitations in the past to express its disapproval of Israel's continued presence in Lebanon and, indeed, had imposed an arms-sales embargo in July 1982 that has not been fully rescinded.

Over the past four years, however, the range of equipment covered by the ban has been narrowed, as relations between the two countries improved. In June, Even was invited to the British army exhibition at Aldershot by the British Defence Ministry.

At Farnborough, meanwhile, manufacturers from 24 countries are competing for a slice of an aerospace market estimated to be $1.4 trillion through the end of the century.

(AFP)

An early mock-up of Marcel Dassault-Breguet Industries Rafale jet fighter, one of several being exhibited at the Farnborough air show.

The Chinese are showing models of a new fighter, a supersonic attack plane, a light helicopter and air-to-air and coastal defence missiles.

A chief attraction is the Soviet Union's giant Antonov AN-124, the world's largest and heaviest passenger plane which made its debut at last year's Paris Air Show.

But the talk of sunday's preview was two jets competing to be the model for a fighter jet to take Western Europe into the 21st century.

A small technical snag delayed the flight of British Aerospace's Experimental Aircraft Programme (EAP) jet for several hours but the $270 million fighter finally took to the skies with an impressive display of loops and rolls.

British Aerospace hopes its delta-winged, electronically controlled EAP demonstrator plane will be approved by Britain's Italian, West German and Spanish partners to be the model for the four-nation Eurofighter project.

Some 800 Eurofighters are due to be produced during the 1990s at a cost of $19.5b.

France's lightweight Rafale ground-attack plane, which Dassault-Breguet began producing alone after France opted out of the Eurofighter project, screeched through its own breath-taking display of dips and hairpin turns.

The Rafale, designed to fly at a maximum of 2.8 times the speed of sound, is expected to be cheaper than the Eurofighter project. But industry sources say cost considerations were behind France's recent invitation for foreign participation in the design.

On the ground, officials at [illegible] Avionics said they had ironed out the problems which have besieged attempts to provide Britain with a new early-warning radar system.

The Nimrod Airborne Early Warning, begun in 1977, was due to go into service in 1984 to replace Britain's 40-year-old propeller-driven surveillance fleet.

But the project has been beset by technical problems and the Ministry of Defence has said it will give serious consideration to foreign alternatives such as Boeing's Awacs when it makes a decision in the next few weeks.

Interest at the air field was also drawn to several stands showing a new generation of prop-fan engines which operate two counter-rotating propellers shaped like ship's wheels and offer up to 40 per cent savings in fuel.

At the four-nation European Airbus Industries exhibition, officials denied press reports that Britain could pull out of the consortium's plans to develop its new medium and long-range A330 and A340 passenger planes.

They said talks were continuing with St. Louis-based McDonnell Douglas Corp. over possible cooperation in the production of a long-haul plane to compete with Boeing's highly-successful 747.

But they said no collaboration had been agreed with Douglas aircraft, which is developing its own long-range MD-11, and repeated that plans to forge ahead with its $2.5b. A330/A340 project would not be dropped.

TOURISM BRIEFS / Greer Fay Cashman

Summer packages still available at Eilat hotels

Officially, the summer vacation period is over. But not in Eilat, where it's summer-time nearly all year long and where several hotels are still offering summer vacation packages.

Singles can stay at Club In for as little as NIS 21 per night mid-week and for NIS 29 at weekends. The only catch is that Club In rents out villas, not rooms, so you have to come with family or friends. The low price is for a minimum of four people per villa. If you stay four nights mid-week, you get an extra discount and pay only NIS 60 for the whole period.

The Sonesta, on a three-night, mid-week package, is charging NIS 50 per person per night in a double room for bed and breakfast. Those who want to stay for four nights will also get a free boat ride with lunch on board.

VACATIONERS GOING SOUTH may want to take advantage of the Arava Riders Club half-day, full-day or three-day trips on horseback. The club is operated under the aegis of Kibbutz Ketura, which offers complimentary transportation from and to your hotel, a full tour of the kibbutz and a trip on horseback through the dunes and desert plains. Visitors interested in the flora and fauna of the area but wary of mounting a horse, can ride in a horse-drawn carriage.

NOT TO BE OUTDONE, the Ye'elim holiday village not far from Ketura, is offering a choice of horses or camels. The essential difference is that the camel-riding expeditions are only four hours long. The holiday village, which is operated by Kibbutz Grofit, offers three kinds of accommodation for those who care to stay overnight or for several days. The choices are two-bedroom, air-conditioned bungalows, a trailer park or a tent site.

HORSE LOVERS interested in attending the International Arabian Horse Show at the Rishon Lezion Amphitheatre this Friday can avail themselves of direct transport from Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Bus tickets, which should be purchased before Friday, are available from Government Tourist Offices in both cities. The return fare is NIS 10 from Jerusalem and NIS 6 from Tel Aviv. The United Tours buses transporting visitors to the final events in the horse championships depart from the King David Hotel annexe in Jerusalem at 1:15 p.m. and from 113 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv at 2 p.m.

SO POPULAR were the summer cruises organized by Malchis Agencies on the *City of Rhodos*, that the company is planning additional cruises during the Rosh Hashana and Succot holiday periods. The 10-day cruises with October 2 and October 16 departure dates have kosher cuisine, Israeli entertainers on board and a casino. Stops en route include Dubrovnik and Venice.

SOUVENIR HUNTERS who like to keep mementos, such as towels and ash trays, of the hotels they have stayed at are a persistent problem for hostelries. One Eilat hotel recently reported that it lost some 2,500 towels to guests in a single season.

Now the hotels have something to fight back with, although it may cause a few of their guests embarrassment. At the Kitex-Hotex exhibition of hotel equipment in Tel Aviv this week, a variety of sophisticated electronic devices designed to prevent theft are on display.

Like the tags attached to goods at stores to prevent shoplifting, these devices require attaching a metal tag to movable items that in turn will set off an alarm if someone tries to bring them past a sensor located at the hotel's exitways.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Gold, platinum prices up sharply

ZURICH (Reuter). – Gold and platinum prices rose abruptly yesterday as buying fever gripped precious metals markets and dealers said gold might break through the key $400-an-ounce barrier.

"Everybody is buying, professionals, retail investors, industrial customers," said a dealer at a major Swiss bank. Turnover was enormous, he added.

Gold opened in London at a bid price of $394.50 a troy ounce yesterday, compared with late Monday's $391.75. At mid-morning the city's five major bullion dealers fixed a recommended price of $395.50.

In Zurich, the bid price was $395.25, up from $391.50 late Monday, while in Hong Kong, gold rose $6.04, to close at a bid $392.43.

In Zurich, platinum gained some $10 to begin at $646 an ounce, a new six-year high. Platinum in 1985 was changing hands for as little as $340 an ounce.

The gains are the latest in a rally begun several weeks ago prompted by concern that South Africa, a major producer of both metals, could decide to restrict supplies as a retaliatory measure against possible western sanctions.

Despite Pretoria's denials that such a move would be considered, speculators are returning to precious metals after a period of some years when the markets in these were flat.

A GLOOMY PICTURE of the Arab economic situation was drawn by the United Arab Emirates minister of state for financial and industrial affairs in an address to Arab central bank governors yesterday.

"The Arab economy is still unable to break out of the recession cycle that hit the world in 1984," Ahmed Al-Tayer said. "This is aggravated by hazy international monetary relations, due to the inefficient world monetary system which does not satisfy the needs and aspirations of the Third World."

He also blamed the drop in commodity prices and the protectionist policies of the Western industrial powers for the Arabs' economic woes.

TWO MORE OPEC STATES announced production cuts yesterday to comply with the cartel's decision to impose quotas in a bid to boost oil prices.

Venezuela reduced output by about 150,000 barrels a day from July levels of 1.555 million barrels daily. The minister of energy and mines, Arturo Hernandez, said that if members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries abide by the quotas the price of oil should continue to rise from the current level of around $15 a barrel.

Ecuador also cut output, but the government would not say by how much. Press reports estimated the reduction would amount to somewhere between 45,000 and 100,000 barrels daily. Production peaked earlier this year at 300,000 barrels a day.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER Ali [illegible] leaves for Paris and London today to rally support for debt-ridden Egypt in its talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

An IMF team is currently in Cairo to consider Egypt's request for balance-of-payments support and review recent and proposed economic reforms.

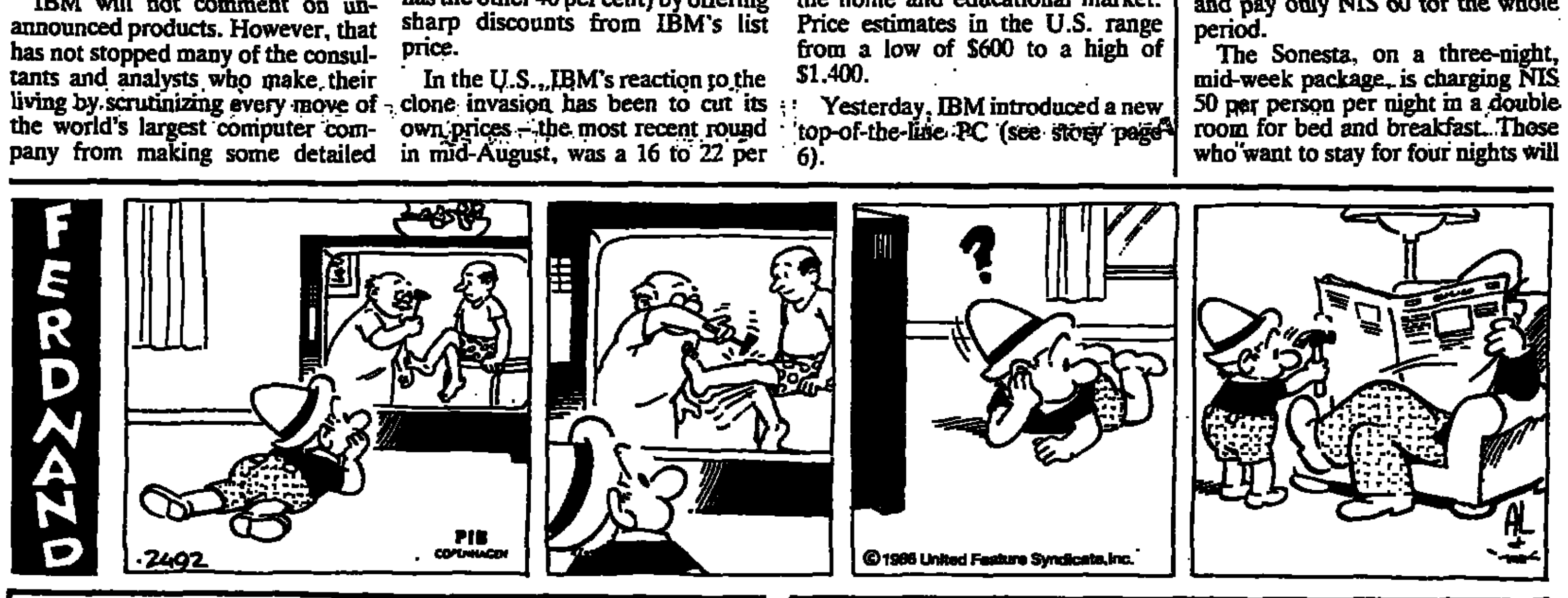
Diplomats said Lutfi was expected to ask France and Britain to use their influence with the IMF, which is demanding a strict reforms package as a precondition for providing fresh credits and rescheduling debt repayments.

Egypt is finding it difficult to service the estimated $36 billion debt.

UNCTAD CHIEF Kenneth Dadzie said Monday it was "imperative" for developed countries to speed up economic growth and lower interest rates if the world economy is to prosper.

In a keynote speech to the UN Conference on Trade and Development, Dadzie said deflationary tendencies are "the single most pervasive threat to world prosperity."

JAPAN HAS AGREED to reduce barriers to imports of farm products, but has not indicated when it will do so, Australian Trade Minister John Dawkins told reporters yesterday. The Japanese government had no immediate comment.



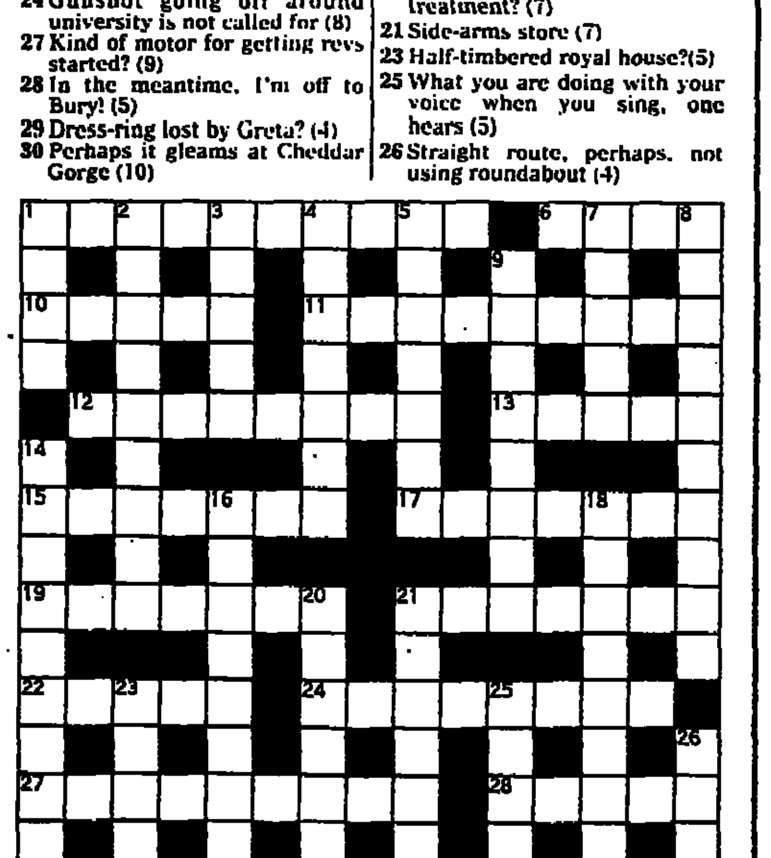
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Vehicles stop—no reversing here in Surrey (10)
6 Some nutritious items listed in it (4)
10 It's the underground river, first to last, for her (5)
11 Single Liberal urged to follow, being a member short (3-6)
12 Television programme requiring wide-angle cameras? (8)
13 Mysterious hit for an Ambridge dynasty perhaps (5)
15 Slander about celebrity is hot stuff (7)
17 Trains moving to junction are in it, presumably (7)
19 Call to meet when in the pink (5-2)
21 Jack and Mark go on the wagon! (7)
22 Praise from former wife getting fortune in retirement (5)
24 Gunshot going off around university is not called for (8)
27 Kind of motor for getting revs started? (9)
28 In the meantime, I'm off to Bury! (5)
29 Dress-ring lost by Greta? (4)
30 Perhaps it gleams at Cheddar Gorge (10)

DOWN

1 Four, for example, can be company (4)
2 Practice getting ready for the night? (9)
3 He will shortly ring—to say this? (5)
4 Old rate of exchange is tight on one (7)
5 Ham done by Bill? (7)
7 Lord! Who was to blame when the Greeks lost their marbles? (5)
8 Dig below base! (10)
9 Medicals ordered to show things that might recur (8)
14 Make notes about subject of superficial knowledge (10)
16 No particular station for Americans? (8)
18 Cooked past eight, it is stringy on the plate (9)
20 Do we look better for his treatment? (7)
21 Side-arms store (7)
23 Half-timbered royal house?(5)
25 What you are doing with your voice when you sing, one hears (5)
26 Straight route, perhaps, not using roundabout (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Leumit, 1 Hagidem, 224173/8; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Bass, 66 Frishman, 237326; Tzafon, 33 Yehuda Hamaccabi, 449995.
Netanya: Trufa, 2 Herzl, 28656.
Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, ophthalmology), Hadassah Scopus (obstetrics, orthopedics), Bikur Holim (E.N.T.).

Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333	Jerusalem *523133
Ashkelon 23333	Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *5511111	Kiryat Shmona *44334
Beersheba 74767	Nahariya *923333
Carmiel *988555	Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 7233	Rehovot *451333
Hadera 22333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *512233	Safed 30333
Hatzor 36333	Tel Aviv *240111
Holon 803133	Tiberias *90111

* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.

"Eran" – Emotional First Aid. Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111/2, Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem – 245554, and Haifa 382611.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 663828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04)529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FLIGHTS

24–Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

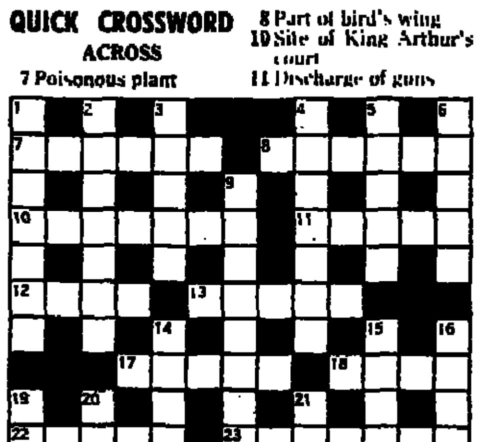
QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

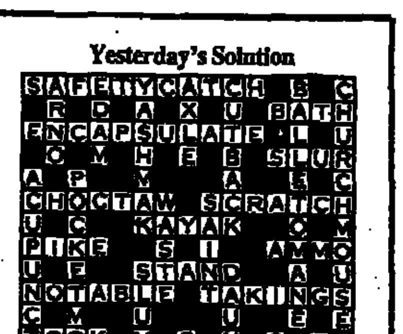
7 Poisonous plant
8 Part of bird's wing
10 Site of King Arthur's court
11 Discharge of guns
12 Melody
13 Superior to
17 Young person
18 Swelling on eyelid
22 Trader's stand in market
23 Wind storm
24 Lure
25 Call by gesture

DOWN

1 Provide schooling
2 Staying-power
3 Boring tool
4 Official letter
5 Frivolous, absurd
6 Edible bulb
9 Constancy, strength
14 Character in "The Merchant of Venice"
15 Type of bacon
16 Navigational instrument
19 White-faced
20 Social gathering
21 Yellowish-brown fossil resin



Yesterday's Solution



Quick Solution

ACROSS: 1 Sailor, 4 Greed, 8 Rapid, 9 Layette, 10 Wolfram, 11 Clap, 12 Pig, 14 Deft, 15 Loss, 18 Emu, 21 Ploy, 23 Nourish, 25 Origami, 26 Okapi, 27 Banjo, 28 Satchet. **DOWN:** 1 Scrawl, 2 Impulse, 3 Obdurate, 4 Goya, 5 Extol, 6 Dieppe, 7 Slump, 13 Glaucoma, 16 Spinach, 17 Aplomb, 19 Unfit, 20 Thrift, 22 Orion, 24 Cato.

Fresh Gardening Ideas: For Inside and Out

THE CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS
By David Longman
A best-selling book for plant lovers, illustrated step-by-step. Each entry contains full details of one particular plant: its history, care, requirements and needs, plus a special trouble-shooting section for each plant. Published by Peter Lowe, hardcover, 196 pages.
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By Walter Frankl
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Price: NIS 25.00

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Please send me:
☐ The Care of House Plants
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MARKET PLACE

DAVID KRIVINE

Sharing the wealth

In the current round of wage talks Yisrael Kessar, the Histadrut's talented secretary-general, chants again one of his old refrains: The burden of cuts in the economic recovery programme is being carried by the workers.

Can that be avoided? There are two ways of reducing the income of the worker and two ways of reducing the income of the capitalist. With the worker you can slash his wages and then you can increase the tax on what is left.

With the capitalist you can certainly increase his tax but you cannot slash his profit because his profit is not a fixed sum. It is the difference between income and expense – and that varies from company to company. A company that does well makes a lot of money, a company that does badly makes nothing. The option of getting rich *must* exist, people will not go into business otherwise.

What the government can control is the average level of profits. It can do that by organizing a boom or by organizimg a slump. If it organizes a boom, as was being done quite succesfully in Israel up to last summer, the capitalist benefits. If it organizes, let us say, a recession, as it has tried to do since the economic recovery programme, the capitalist suffers. Whether the worker suffers, too, depends on how grave the recession is.

If the recession is such as to create a tough competitive situation and no more than that, the worker does not necessarily suffer. Whatever happens to profits, his wage is anchored in the collective agreement and cannot drop.

If the recession becomes a slump and many capitalists go bankrupt, it follows that many workers will find themselves out of a job, which is not so good.

There will be rich people around in either situation, make no mistake about that. The business climate in Israel today is less than buoyant, at least for exporters. Even so, some firms do well.

They are outnumbered by the firms which do badly. But the socially-conscious trade unionist who resents gross economic inequality will still see big Volvos disgorging glitteringly-dressed persons outside luxury restaurants.

What he does not see is harassed company chairmen explaining to exasperated shareholders why the firm goes on losing money and why its stock continues to drop.

The successful firm can at least be taxed. Out of every NIS 1 million of profit it distributes in Israel the Treasury grabs two-thirds (40 per cent company tax and 45 per cent on the balance); that is, assuming all shareholders are in the top tax bracket. If it took more, the owners would close shop.

The system is far from faultless. Since the tax level is so high exemptions are given with a large hand – to "approved" enterprises and "approved" investments. The workers get exemptions too, on productivity bonuses and night shifts.

That is not the right way to run a fiscal system. the Americans were doing the same and reached the conclusion that they had got it wrong.

Instead of making the tax too high and then allowing privileged categories to pay what turns out to be too low a tax or no tax at all, the Reagan administration has reduced the general tax level to sensible proportions – and no longer permits any exceptions.

If Israel were to do the same, and if in addition the government started spending no more than the revenue it receives so that prices stabilize for good, the average income of the country's capitalists would still be higher than the average income of the country's wage earners. But not so much higher as to incur the wrath of Kessar and his Histadrut colleagues.

Egypt boosts oil prices for early September

CAIRO (AP). – Egypt has increased its oil export prices for the first half of September by between $1.70-$1.75 a barrel, the Oil Ministry said yesterday.

After a meeting by the pricing committee, which reviews prices monthly, an official said the top-grade Suez blend had increased $1.75 to $12.50 a barrel. Belayim blend's price went up $1.75 to $11.75 a barrel.

The official said Ras Badran blend was increased $1.70 to $11.40 and Ras Ghareb $1.75 to $10.50 a barrel. It was the second consecutive increase in export prices this year.

Solel Boneh unveils 5-part plan to overcome debt woes

Post Economic Staff

Solel Boneh Ltd. yesterday said it had reached an agreement with the government to rescue the financially troubled construction concern.

The five-part agreement calls for, among other things, the government to provide $80 million in loan guarantees, and for Bank Leumi and Bank Hapoalim to write off some $20m. in debts. Ehud Shilo, managing director of the Histadrut-owned concern, said the measures should enable Solel Boneh to return to profitability by the end of 1987.

The rescue package, which was the subject of negotiations between Solel Boneh management and a government committee headed by Treasury budget director Aharon Fogel, received final approval from the Knesset finance committee this week.

The five main elements of the package are:

- Hevrat Ha'ovdim, the Histadrut-owned holding company that owns Solel Boneh, will increase its capital investment in the construction company by $80m.
- Solel Boneh will sell some $110m. in assets – mainly investments in land – over a two- to three-year period. The income from the sales will go exclusively towards paying off the company's $350m. in debts and increasing its liquidity.
- The government will deposit some $80m. with Bank Leumi and Bank Hapoalim, thus guaranteeing a loan the two banks – currently Solel Boneh's biggest creditors – will then make to the concern. The 10-year loan at 7 per cent interest will replace short-term borrowings the company has.

In addition, the two banks will write off $20m. in what Solel Boneh described in a statement as "excess" interest on debts thus far accumulated. The Bank of Israel will also authorize $37m. in long-term foreign-currency loans, which will be provided by the two banks.

- Solel Boneh will continue its staff-reduction programme. Under an agreement worked out with union representatives, the company is committed to cutting its 10,000-strong permanent staff by 3,200 by July 1987, with Hevrat Ha'ovdim bearing the costs of early-retirement and compensation.

As of now, some 2,200 personnel have left the company, Solel Boneh said.

- The final element is Solel Boneh's management restructuring programme, which has been largely completed. The company has already merged its seven divisions into three – engineering and contracting, industrial and quarrying, and Solel Boneh International, its overseas construction unit.

The engineering and contracting division has been consolidated from 30 local units into 10 regional units, with unprofitable local units closed. All the remaining regional units are required to be individually profitable.

The financial difficulties of Solel Boneh, Israel's largest construction concern, go back many years. With the downturn in the construction industry some years ago, the company began funding its own projects through a newly formed unit, Solel Boneh Investments. In the meantime, it bought up a competing building firm, Drucker Development Co. In the end, both affiliates lost money.

The company was also forced to pay a steep 15 per cent wage hike to workers early in 1983, which made it increasingly uncompetitive with other builders.

Government spending cuts imposed in 1984 and the institution of the economic stabilization programme in July 1985 finally broke the company. The government's austerity programme cut sharply into the company's business, which was heavily reliant on huge public works projects. Income from domestic projects dropped to $350m. in 1985 from $600m. four years earlier, according to Solel Boneh.

Inflation, which peaked at 445 per cent in 1984, eroded the company's working capital. The stabilization programme reduced inflation, but interest rates continued to remain at rates as high as 6 per cent a month. Solel Boneh's debts soared to $350m. as of last March from $162m. in 1983. Of that, $130m. were short-term debts with high interest rates.

Consumer spending goes on unabated

By AVI TEMKIN

Consumers continued their spending spree last month, but the Treasury and Prime Minister Peres agreed that there was no special reason for taking extraordinary measures to counter it.

Figures released yesterday by the Finance Ministry showed that since April some 23,500 new cars have been imported, an increase of 57 per cent from the same period last year. Imports of TV sets meanwhile soared 246 per cent to 34,400 and those of video cassette recorders jumped 190 per cent to 5,900.

The Treasury meanwhile reported that the number of Israelis travelling abroad last month totalled 80,000, one-third more than in August 1985. They paid travel taxes totalling NIS 15 million

Peres said yesterday the Treasury had assured him that the NIS 420 million injection of funds into the economy in August and the recent surge in private consumption were no cause for concern.

Speaking yesterday to reporters the Treasury's Director-General Emmanuel Sharon said the large monetary injection, which came because the government redeemed debts that came due rather than turn them over, came as no surprise. Sharon stressed that developments were in accordance with government plans, and forecasted in the budget.

Sharon meanwhile revealed that the Treasury expected no rise in inflation in the foreseeable future. He said the rise in the cost-of-living index would be no more than 1 per cent in August and 1.5 per cent in September. He added that in October there would be a seasonal increase in inflation, which would bring it to 2.8 per cent for the month.

Ariel Sharon at the free-trade-area conference yesterday.
(Yohanan Salinger)

Sharon: free-trade pact aids U.S. too

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon said yesterday that the free-trade-area agreement with the U.S. was beneficial to the U.S. because it aided Israel's economy.

"A strong Israel is important to the free world, of which the United States is the leader," Sharon told a meeting of the Israel-American Chamber of Commerce to mark the first anniversary of the accord.

U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, meanwhile, termed the agreement "a unique milestone" that could serve as a precedent for liberalizing American trade ties with other countries.

Sharon noted that although there were few concrete achievements from the free-trade-pact, it had aroused interest in Israel among American buyers and investors. He said the accord would encourage American companies to buy Israeli state-owned corporations, which the government aims to sell off as part of its efforts to reduce its role in the economy.

Sharon pointed out, however, that Israeli exports to the U.S. had risen only 10 per cent in the first six months from 1985 levels to $1.6 billion. By comparison exports had increased 31 per cent in 1985 from 1984 and 23 per cent in 1984 from 1983. He added that without diamond exports, overall Israeli sales to the U.S. would have declined 5 per cent in the first half of this year.

Sharon attributed the problem to a slump in the world electronics market, in the dollar prices of chemicals and the 30 per cent decline in the value of the dollar itself. But, he added, it seemed that the accord had protected Israeli exporters from the worst effects of the dollar's slide.

In addition, he noted, textile makers saw exports jump 45 per cent over the past 10 months.

Moreover, imports to Israel from the U.S. had not grown, but remained close to 1985's $874m. in the first six months of this year.

Shekels: bring in the old, ring up the new

Post Economic Reporter

Today is the last day that regular business transactions can be made in old shekels. As of tomorrow the old shekel will stop being legal tender, and the new shekel will reign unchallenged, exactly one year after it was introduced.

A spokesman for the Bank of Israel said yesterday persons holding coins or notes in old shekels would be entitled to exchange them at commercial banks or at the central bank itself for new shekels. The spokesman added that the Bank had absorbed most of the old shekel notes, but wanted to take as many coins out of circulation as possible.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	113.90–0.82%
Non-Bank Index	143.74–1.72%
Arrangement	131.03–1.36%
Insurance	157.45+0.01%
Commerce, Services	174.26–1.55%
Real Estate	188.10–1.88%
Industrials	130.42–1.62%
Textiles	182.10 –2.42
Metals	127.36–0.98%
Electronics	86.44–0.56%
Chemicals	137.89–1.78%
Industrial Invst.	109.39–1.17%
Investment Cos.	136.12–2.63%
General Bond Index	108.51+0.31%
Index-linked Bonds	110.19+0.25%
Fully-linked	112.05+0.32%
Partially-linked	108.92+0.17%
Dollar-linked Bonds	106.35+0.12%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.96+0.10%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	108.08+0.36%
Long-term 5+ yrs	102.99+0.37%

Turnovers:

Shares – total	NIS10,298,300
Arrangement	NIS 2,412,100
Non-bank	NIS 7,886,200
Bonds – total	NIS 6,981,200
Index-linked	NIS 5,252,800
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,531,300
Treasury Bills	NIS 10,057,200

Share Movements:

Advances	95	(114)
of which 5%+	15	(32)
"buyers only"	3	(3)
Declines	208	(159)
of which 5%+	50	(33)
"sellers only"	12	(2)
Unchanged	87	(94)
Trading Halt	25	(44)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	
3% fully-linked	Stable/rises to 1%
4.25% fully-linked	Mixed to 1%
80% linked	Stable/rises to 1%
Double-linked	Mixed to 1%
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Rises slightly
Rimon	Rises to 2%
Gilboa	Rises to 2%
For. Curr. denominated	Mixed to 1%
Treasury Bills (annual yield)	18.2–18.5%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	16.93%
Union 0.1	16.97%
Discount A	17.04%
Mizrahi r.	17.05%
Hapoalim r.	16.85%
General A	16.85%
Leumi stock	16.88%
Fin. Trade 1	16.13%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	*Price*	*Volume '000NIS*	*% change*
Commercial Banks (not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime 1	1062	3693	+1.1
General non-arr.	23000	77	–2.1
First Int'l	3550	2376	–2.3
FIBI	3935	2467	–1.6
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
IDBr	77020	529	–0.2
Union 0.1	57260	167	–0.2
Discount	98120	396	–0.3
Mizrahi	31650	1062	–
Hapoalim r	52400	916	–
General A	133910	14–	
Leumi 0.1	33280	1521	–0.7
Fin. Trade	44770	7	+0.2
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	5240	618	–6.8
Dev. Mort.	1780	2588	–2.7
Mishkan r	2190	498	–
Tefahot r	12300	127	–3.1
Merav r	5641	147	–2.7
Financial Institutions			
Agric C	58428	22	+10.0
Ind. Dev. DD	71038	–	–
Clal Leasing 0.1	18431	351	–10.0
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	972	508	+5.1
Hassneh r	506	15579	–2.5
Phoenix 0.1	685	946	+1.5
Hamishmar	6480	2	–
Menorah 1	2350	51	+2.2
Sahar r	4300	50	–
Zion Hold. 1	9400	49	+2.7
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	4790	178	–
Supersol 2	5400	640	–2.7
Delek r	3140	4240	–3.1
Lighterage	14875	70	–9.2
Cold Storage	2000	562	–6.5
Dan Hotels	4400	317	+1.4
Yarden Hotel	3230	328	–0.6
Hilon 1	15800	12	–
Team 1	1735	255	–5.2
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	655	6130	–2.1
Eilon	483	7675	+5.0
Africa Isr. 0.1	38200	228	–2.6
Dankner	4300	218	–
Prop. & Bldg.	2648	3353	–7.0
Bayside 0.1	4195	258	–6.7
ILDC r	53600	561	–1.8
Rasco r	10500	206	+5.8
Mehadrin	7150	253	–3.1
Hadarim	1085	1600	–2.3
Industrials			
Dubek b	3625	1027	–1.6
Pri-Ze 1	1502	513	–
Sunfrost	8580	265	–4.7
Elite	15500	403	–4.3
Adgar	1055	6430	+11.6
Argaman r	14600	49	–1.4
Delta G 1	2715	526	–4.6
Maquette 1	28991	300	+8.6
Eagle 1	12355	124	–
Polgat	3690	1387	–3.4
Schoellerina	14266	70	+3.0
Rogosin	2840	420	–3.7
Urdan 0.1 r	7750	113	+1.0
Is. Can Co. 1	1800	3671	–1.4
Zion Cables	2360	2250	+1.3
Pecker Steel	11600	425	–3.2
Elbit	353800	4	–
Elron	288000	8	–0.3
Arit	26000	59	–0.4
Clal Electronics	1712	708	–
Spectronix 1	1930	1520	–1.5
T.A.T. 1	3050	698	–1.8
Ackerstein 1	2090	337	–0.4
Agan 5	18655	102	–
Alliance	2560	523	–3.8
Dexter	3360	63	+0.3
Fertilisers	5000	45	–2.9
Haifa Chem.	583	20801	+2.1
Teva r	60000	277	–4.0
Dead Sea r	4690	3094	–2.4
Petrochem.	624	13584	–3.1
Neca Chem.	3301	239	–
Frutarom	16411	s.o.1	–5.0
Hadera Paper	217000	79	–2.7
Central Trade	6380	216	–
Koor p	5190000	0	–2.0
Clal Inds.	1164	8596	–2.0
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	3705	4055	–3.9
Ellern	3000	1316	–6.0
Afik 1	324	8525	–7.4
Gahelet	1333	43	–1.5
Israel Corp. 1	7746	191	–3.1
Wolfson 1 r	114300	3	–10.0
Hapoalim Inv.	5170	703	–5.5
Leumi Invest.		no trading	
Discount Invest.	2050	5277	–3.8
Mizrahi Invest.	14800	72	–1.0
Clal 10	789	5757	–0.8
Landeco 0.1	7360	190	+0.8
Pama 0.1	8730	237	+3.9
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	14200	268	–2.7
J.O.E.L.	2038	2604	–

Abbreviations:
s.o. sellers only **b bearer**
b.o. buyers only **r registered**

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Prime Minister Peres (right), dressed in protective clothing, inspects a specially designed package at Ashdod's Travenol Laboratories Ltd.

The premier expressed a strong interest in wages at the plant, but received contradictory reports. Management maintained that production workers received no less than NIS 500 a month, but at least one worker insisted he made just NIS 350. The managers, however, produced a salary stub, showing the worker make NIS 529 in August.

— MICHAL YUDELMAN

FINANCIAL DATA ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

Patah foreign-currency deposit rates were unavailable yesterday.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (September 1)

		CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		
		Buy	*Sell*	*Buy*	*Sell*	Rep. Rates*
Currency basket	1	1.4860	1.5050	—	—	1.5020
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.4758	1.4942	1.45	1.52	1.4916
Deutschmark	1	0.7283	0.7373	0.72	0.75	0.7355
Pound Sterling	1	2.1975	2.2249	2.15	2.26	2.2255
French Franc	1	0.2218	0.2246	0.21	0.23	0.2244
Japanese Yen	100	0.9599	0.9718	0.94	0.99	0.9688
Dutch Florin	1	0.6450	0.6531	0.63	0.66	0.6520
Swiss Franc	1	0.9029	0.9142	0.89	0.93	0.9127
Swedish Krone	1	0.2149	0.2176	0.21	0.22	0.2174
Norwegian Krone	1	0.2028	0.2053	0.20	0.21	0.2048
Danish Krone	1	0.1924	0.1948	0.19	0.20	0.1944
Finnish Mark	1	0.3024	0.3062	0.30	0.31	0.3060
Canadian Dollar	1	1.0646	1.0779	1.05	1.10	1.0759
Australian Dollar	1	0.8995	0.9107	0.84	0.92	0.9086
S. African Rand	1	0.5847	0.5920	0.38	0.46	0.6101
Belgian Franc	10	0.3470	0.3513	0.34	0.36	0.3552
Austrian Shilling	10	1.0341	1.0470	1.02	1.07	1.0451
Italian Lira	1000	1.0557	1.0688	1.03	1.09	1.0685
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	—	4.19	4.45	4.2660
Egyptian Pound	1	—	—	0.79	0.84	0.7905
ECU	1	1.5275	1.5465	—	—	1.5444

* Rep. rates are for September 2

SUPPLIED BY **BANK LEUMI**

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(September 2)

PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON	A.M. FIX	395.50	P.M. FIX	393.25
	PARIS	NOON FIX	392.90	ZURICH P.M.	394.50
SILVER:	LONDON	FIX	520.50		
PLATINUM:	LONDON	P.M.	640.00		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON	P.M.	144.00		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates

	SPOT	*2 MTHS*	*3 MTHS*	*6 MTHS*
DEUTSCHMARK	2.0310/20	44/39	64/59	118/108
POUND STERLING	1.4910/20	101/99	147/144	271/266
SWISS FRANC	1.6370/80	46/41	66/61	128/118
JAPANESE YEN	153.95/05	26/24	36/34	02105
FRENCH FRANC	6.64434/55	30/45	45/65	90/120
ITALIAN LIRA	1402.00/00	1325/1425	2025/21525	3750/3850
DUTCH GULDEN	2.2873/83	23/19	34/30	66/58
BELGIAN FRANC	42.055/075	10.5/12.5	15/18	30/35
DANISH KRONE	7.6750/75	400/450	650/700	1550/1650
S.AFRICAN RAND	—/—	27/22	38/33	52/45
EUROPEAN CURR. UNIT	1.0339/43	30/27	43/39	74/68
FINNISH MARK	4.8700/20	770/810	980/1030	1680/1780
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6090/97	86/83	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONE	7.2900/50	1045/1065	1575/1595	3120/3160

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

(September 2)

U.S. MONEY RATES

Prime rate 7.50%; Broker Loan 7.00%-6.87%; NY Euros 3 month 5⅝%–½%; Fed Funds late 5$^{13}/_{16}$%

NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
PREVIOUS CLOSING	2.0290/00	1.6380/00	1.4915/25	153.90/00	1.3864/69
OPENING	2.0260/70	1.6330/40	1.4910/20	154.05/10	1.3875/80
LATEST	2.0245/55	1.6320/35	1.4912/22	153.90/00	1.3842/47

Comment

The dollar remained on the defensive, deriving little support from a surge in yields on the U.S. bond market, where technical selling andlingering fears about inflation drove prices lower. Pessimism about the health of the U.S. economy, despite mildly positive July factory orders and construction spending figures, weighed on the dollar.

ISRAELI STOCKS TRADED IN NEW YORK:

NYSE and ASE

	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('00s)
Alliance	2½	2⅜	2½	2½	4
Am Isr Pap	14½	14¾	14½	14⅜	5
Ampal	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛	9
Elscint	1½	1¾	1⅞	1½	1928
Etz Lavud	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	1
Laser Inds	12¼	12⅜	12½	12⅛	109

Over the counter

	last	bid	ask		last	bid	ask
Bank Leumi	–3	21	23	Interpharm	—	4¾	5¼
Elbit	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	Oprotech	—	4½	4⅞
ECI Tel.	UA	UA	UA	Rada	—	4¾	5
Elron	5¾	5½	5¾	Scitex	4¼	4¼	4½
Fibronics	5⅛	5	5⅛	Taro-vit	—	3⅜	3¾
IDB Bank	—	48	52	Tevapharm	—	4½	4¾
IIS	3	3	3⅜	SPI	2¾	2¾	3¼

WALL STREET Closing Prices (September 2)

Dow Jones Indices

IND	1,868.81	–29.53
TRANS	769.75	–12.25
UTILS	215.42	–3.73
STOCKS	724.65	–11.69
NYSE COMP	143.12	–2.20
NYSE INDS	162.08	–2.62
S-P 100 INDEX	232.75	–4.57
S-P COMPOSITE	248.52	–4.41
AMEX INDEX	273.40	–0.45

NYSE Highest Volume

OWENS-CORN	78	–1⅛
ATT	24½	– ⅛
IBM	135½	–3¼
FIRST CHIC	29¼	–1⅛
EXXON	68	– ⅞
PSEG	44½	–1⅛
HEWLT-PACK	46	– ½
GEN ELEC	75¾	–2⅞
TEXACO	33⅞	+ ¼
MOBIL	35⅞	+ ¼

Statistics

NYSE	VOL. 134,919,770	STOCKS UP 558	DOWN 1,093
NASDAQ	VOL. 82,251,600 (Aug. 29)	STOCKS UP 1044	DOWN 1001

Comment

Wall Street stocks tumbled yesterday in moderate volume as profit taking intensified. Analysts said shares of companies that had significant gains in recent weeks, such as pharmaceuticals, are being sold off as investors decide a strategy for fourth quarter investing.

Owens Corning led actives, falling 1¼ to 77⅞. IBM fell 2½ to 136¼. Ceco Industries rose 4⅝ to 40⅝.

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA
PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

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An unusual opportunity

TIME FOR GETTING the "peace process" off dead centre is running out. True, there will be life after the rotation, too, when Shimon Peres will replace Yitzhak Shamir as foreign minister. But it will not be the same.

The present time, moreover, is unusually auspicious for making progress towards not only full normalization with Egypt but also a solution of the Palestinian problem, without putting the unreconstructed – and unreconstructable – PLO in the driver's seat. The Palestinian problem need not lie "at the heart" of the Arab-Israel conflict, as is widely assumed. But if not settled it will continue to bedevil relations between Israelis and Arabs.

Although the Arab world remains committed to the recognition of the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, its star has distinctly waned and has never been dimmer than it is today. Battered by terror-mongering, pro-Syrian factions from the outside and by hardline critics from the inside, Yasser Arafat's leadership is losing followers, let alone admirers.

King Hussein, after a valiant attempt to beat sense into Arafat, has just about given up on him as a negotiating partner. The bill of divorcement he gave the Fatah chairman has not become final: there are indications that he may even reopen some of the previously closed Fatah offices in Amman. But in the meantime the main thrust of Jordanian policy is shown in a deepening involvement in West Bank affairs.

President Hosni Mubarak, his eye fixed on Egypt's role in the Arab world, has all along been rather more tolerant of the PLO's shenanigans. But he, too, has now in so many words offered Arafat just one last chance to prove himself fit to actually represent the Palestinians.

The division on matters of substance between Israel and the Arabs referred to as moderate remain profound. But there is some hope in the present conjunction of interests suggested by the simultaneous rapprochement between Cairo and Amman on the one hand, and Jerusalem and Cairo on the other. This does not bode the arrival of the millennium. But it may perhaps result in an agreement on a method for choosing "authentic" non-PLO Palestinians who would, jointly with Jordan, take part in preliminary talks on actual peace negotiations to be held under suitable international auspices.

The Peres-Mubarak summit in Alexandria next week should provide an opportunity to hammer out some such agreement.

Whether the opportunity will be seized is another matter. The Jordanian king will conveniently be undergoing medical tests in Europe at the time of the summit, and will thus be unavailable for direct consultation. He may, however, prove a drag on Mr. Mubarak, even from afar.

It remains to be seen whether the shuttling U.S. envoy, Richard Murphy, was able to inject a sense of urgency – rather missing from the Reagan administration's Middle East diplomacy – into King Hussein during their meeting yesterday.

Premier Peres's design for a productive Alexandria summit is precisely that, a design. Should it produce results, the Likud, which has not been consulted in advance, may well seek to make a hash of them. But to produce results it must be confined to trying one joint step forward together, and eschewing any attempt at a great leap into some never-never land of political fantasy.

If the opportunity for progress is missed, it may not present itself again soon.

Reasons of health

THE HEALTH MINISTER, Mordechai Gur, chose to resign his post at the very time when the wrathful hospital nurses were set to spurn the government's new proposals for a labour contract, and go home. This was arguably a mere coincidence. Although he had never been particularly happy at the Health Ministry, which may account at least in part for his lacklustre performance there, Mr. Gur would never have stepped down for anything so paltry as a looming nurses' walkout.

In his own mind, the former IDF chief of general staff was – and he did not bother to keep it a secret that he was – premier material, and could do the job as well, if not better, than his party colleague, Shimon Peres. So long, however, as Mr. Peres had been at the helm Mr. Gur could not decline a seat at the cabinet table even as head of a ministry less prestigious than, say, defence, which would have been his second choice.

To continue serving as health minister under Yitzhak Shamir would, however, have been a wholly self-inflicted insult. Since the Likud leader is now set to lead the nation for the next two years, Mr. Gur, so it is reported, decided to take a protracted leave of absence from politics altogether.

There is nothing dishonourable in this decision. But Mr. Gur prefers to attribute it to other motives, which seem rather less credible. For the past several weeks, indeed months, Mr. Gur has been contending that Mr. Shamir ruled himself out for the premiership by his conduct in the Shin Bet affair. Mr. Gur has a point. It is surely bizarre that the next civilian head of the Shin Bet should be the same man who, according to the still uncontroverted testimony of the service's director, authorized the Bus 300 killings and the subversion of judicial procedure that flowed from them.

Mr. Shamir, the premier designate, is due to be questioned by the police soon about his role in the affair. There is room for more than one view about the efficacy of the current police investigation in establishing the degree of involvement of the "political echelon" in the affair. But having waited so long to step down, Mr. Gur might have waited a while longer without prejudging the outcome of the confrontation between the police and Mr. Shamir.

Since, however, the same observation must have been made to Mr. Gur by his party colleagues in conversations with him before he took his decision, it must be assumed that the decision is final, and irrevocable. Mr. Peres should waste no time on attempts to change Mr. Gur's mind, and promptly appoint his successor from Alignment ranks.

Uncoveted as the ailing Health Ministry may be, there will be no dearth of candidates for the prize.

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. ATLASES published in Britain are being doctored by hand to remove all references to Israel before being exported to Arab countries, according to *The Mail on Sunday*.

The paper said the practice came to light when one of the major atlas publishers, Philips, mistakenly sent some maps intended for the Arab market to British shops instead.

Many map publishers are said to employ staff with black felt tip pens to ensure that every reference to Israel is removed from both the index and on the maps themselves.

Peter Ward, who is in charge of distributing the Times' £55 atlas admitted the practice. "Arab countries just won't take them otherwise," he explained.

Some even insist that boundaries be changed to pre-1948, and Ward added, "They sometimes don't like the name of Tel Aviv, either."

Another of the major cartographers, Bartholomew's, admitted it was a shame to ink over his company's maps before they go on sale. But he added the penalty for not doing so was simple. "They would just send them back." *J.L.*

In reply to Sharansky

Hillel Butman

I HAVE TO take issue with my friend Natan (Anatoly) Sharansky on two points in his recent article in *The Jerusalem Post* (August 18).

I was Natan's neighbour in the Vladimir and Chistopol prisons in 1978 and 1979. Based on my personal contacts with this great man, I deeply respect the qualities for which he is generally admired: honesty, integrity, decency, loyalty (both to people and to his ideals), modesty, and lack of concern for material things. I also respect the qualities which even alienate some people, his intelligence and erudition. Nor do I forget what he owes to the struggle waged on his behalf by his wife Avital and to some extent to the whims of fate. But his self-sacrificing struggle for the rights of Jews and non-Jews in the USSR fully entitle him to his phenomenal reputation.

Natan returned home to Israel with confidence in himself and in his strength – in contrast to many of us who left prison cells and entered the free world in a state of deep depression from which we have rid ourselves only slowly and painfully. He felt as at home with world leaders, as with his Zionist friends. Indeed, he talked with President Reagan as an equal.

I have been following Natan's statements ever since his arrival in Israel, and have been struck with how closely they reflected my own thought – at least until now.

I AGREE with Sharansky that we should not go wild with joy over the Soviets' condescending to sit down with us at the negotiating table. We should reciprocate their willingness to negotiate but no more than that.

It seems to me that his approach to negotiating with the Soviet Union is overly emotional. Diplomats cannot allow themselves such a luxury. In order to attain at least their minimum aims in negotiations, they must retain a more rational poise, regardless of their attitudes towards regimes or leaders.

Can an Israeli delegation really begin negotiating by pointing the prosecutor's finger at the "accused," and expect the other side to meekly admit its guilt?

If the decisive factor in politics were justice rather than mutual or corresponding interests and the relative balance of power, then the political map of the world would look quite different. Since this is not so, let us consider what "baggage" was brought to Helsinki by the negotiating delegations from our old homeland and our new one.

THE YOUNGISH Gorbachev has gotten rid of old Stalinists, Krushchevists, Brezhnevists, and Chernenkoists, and has surrounded himself with your Gorbachevists who owe their positions to him and can be expected to carry out his wishes. Gorbachev, if Soviet gerontology is borne out, should have at least 20 years in which to add his word to Soviet history – if, indeed he has anything of his own to say.

Gorbachev evidently understands that at the moment of his assumption of power, the Soviet Union, due to the "wise leadership" and "accomplishments" of his predecessors, faced economic disaster and was being reduced to a secondary role in international affairs. It was obvious that one couldn't decide on the basis of a simple mathematical calculation which side to support in a conflict between nations.

It was quite clear to Khrushchev that 21 Arab votes in the UN were worth 21 times that of Israel; but for Gorbachev, an "algebraic" approach to the matter led him to conclude that the Arabs' opposition to Israel does not necessarily mean a pro-Soviet stance, or that the Arab countries are, by definition, in the Soviets' pocket.

In fact, the Arabs are seeking the support, not of the USSR, the power whose position is anyway biased in their favour, but rather of the one which is more open and hence has more influence, i.e., the United States.

A further mathematical calculation that oil-purchasing countries would be permanently dependent on the oil-producing ones also turned out not to be accurate.

Current Soviet foreign policy, by contrast, has taken a more realistic, somewhat longer-range view. Although I do not know whether the Communist leadership is about to replace its strategy of achieving ideological domination over the world by some other aim; but it has already begun to change its tactics. This is clearly indicated by such small steps as the recent invitation of Mrs. Shamir, the wife of Israel's foreign minister, to Bulgaria.

IT APPEARS that the Soviet Union wishes to give more balance to its Middle East policy. Nevertheless, as long as its troops are fighting in Afghanistan, it is difficult to believe that a change has occurred in Soviet global strategy.

The Soviet Union realizes that the path to concessions from the U.S. administration and Congress goes at least partly through Jerusalem. It also realizes that without diplomatic relations with Israel, it will not be able to play an equal role with the U.S. in bringing about a peace settlement in the Middle East.

In Helsinki, the USSR has just taken a first step along the long road which, in the case of the establishment of U.S.-Chinese relations, took years to traverse.

Because of its concern with its prestige, the Kremlin can hardly change its own policy without giving some impression that there is a change in Israel's policy. We can be sure, therefore, that at some stage, there will be Soviet reports of "changes" in Israeli policy. Emphasis will be placed on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, settlement of the Taba issue, dropping of resistance to Soviet participation in a Middle East peace settlement.

IT IS NOT in our interest to hinder this Soviet approach. Nor is it in our interest to indict the Soviet union (this can be done by the free press, but not by Israeli diplomats in Helsinki or elsewhere).

What is in our interest is to stress, coolly and insistently, those things which concern us and do not contradict the geopolitical interests of the USSR, i.e., the liberation of the Prisoners of Zion, the ending of further jail sentences for Jewish activists, the opportunity for both present and past Prisoners of Zion, as well as for all aliya activists and refuseniks, to come home to Israel.

It does not matter what form the Soviet obligation to pursue these steps takes, or whether they are taken before or after the establishment of the consular relations with Israel. We cannot push the USSR against the wall, nor should we try to put it in a position in which it could only emerge with a loss of face. Our goal is to win the battle for our fellow Jews and to free them.

Therefore, I cannot accept Natan Sharansky's demand that everything should be made public and that everything that is promised should be put in writing. There will be enough time after the establishment of consular relations – which both sides are interested in achieving – and the establishment of diplomatic relations – which the USSR is more interested in at present than we are – to ascertain whether the USSR is fulfilling its obligations. The interim period could serve as a litmus test of whether the USSR can be relied on to fulfil its obligations, whether undertaken openly or secretly.

MY SECOND disagreement with Natan relates to the fact that several times in his article he states that a pre-condition for renewing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union should be the free emigration of Jews from the USSR, while in other places he stipulates the pre-condition of aliya to Israel. For me, the difference between these two demands is a vital one for the Jewish people and Israel.

I consider that it would be a great tragedy if a pre-condition for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR were the free exit of Soviet Jews. I firmly believe that this would perpetuate the situation of 70-80 per cent of Soviet Jews leaving the USSR heading for destinations other than Israel. Sooner or later the majority of those outside of Israel would be lost to our people by assimilation.

For Israel today, the question of an increased Jewish population cannot be ignored. The arrival in Israel of hundreds of thousands of Jews from the USSR could contribute greatly to the social, intellectual and professional aspects of the country. Therefore, my position is that a pre-condition for the renewal of diplomatic relations should be the organized emigration of those Jews who really wish to come to Israel. (The reunification of Jews with relatives living elsewhere in the West can be achieved by other means.)

Specifically, I would stress that the establishment of any type of Soviet-Israel contacts, including consular relations, should pave the way for the introduction of direct flights to bring Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel.

As for those Jews who do not wish to be repatriated to Israel, or at least to try Israel before considering alternatives, their struggle is a different one. Let them participate in the struggle for the right of free exit for all citizens of the USSR, regardless of ethnic identity.

Knowing Natan Sharansky, I hope and believe that he will understand the intent of my argument with him.

The writer is one of the five men jailed for the 1970 Leningrad plane hijacking plot and freed in 1979.

A vote for regional elections

Teddy Arnold

IT IS not too difficult to make a case against regional representation, and John de Frece tries to do this in his article "A case against constituency representation" (*The Jerusalem Post*, August 24). But his piece reads rather like a diatribe against democracy – and I quote:

"No more than 50 per cent of the electorate votes in presidential elections in the U.S. The percentage is probably lower for Senate and Congress elections."

"It is well known that people in Britain vote for a party."

"British MPs generally have an appalling record. (Ours don't?)

"The imposition of the new system will not abolish trends and ideology."

And so on. Now I admit that a good case can be made against democracy, starting with two of its basic premises: "All men are born equal, and the majority of those equal men is always right." But it is not the theory of the thing but the pragmatic results that decide.

"It's a wonderful thing
To be under a King –
Is Democracy better, I esk you?"

Oh, yes, a whole lot better, even if you don't esk me. As Henry Ford once said of the round wheel: nothing better has so far been invented. So far, democracy is the only form of government where yahoos like you and me can fire the incumbents without the use of lethal weapons, or have any influence at all on who will be the new set.

The question before us is how this influence should be directed so that we may get what we need and want – a government able and willing to execute a policy. We have not had such a thing since 1973, and time is running out.

I hope that sometime in the future politicians will be motivated only by the public interest. Politics do not have the fragrance of lilies, or even Chanel No. 5, but of fish. Now I will not suggest that the odour will vanish at a stroke with the break-up of the central party caucus distributing the safe seats into so many (and duly gerrymandered) regional caucuses. But it will get easier to bear. Let me give an example.

Proportional representation has all the checks, balances, counterbalances and whatnots that require a negotiated compromise to arrive at any decision at all. In practical terms, and while the circle has yet to be squared, this means that many countries with proportional representation systems have no effective government at all – they just muddle through. Look at the two classic examples, the Italians and the French. They might be better with a strong government of either the left or the right, but they manage with their respective brands of stalemates. They can afford it. None of their neighbours is eagerly waiting for an opportunity to gobble them up.

REGIONAL voting, like God, is on the side of the stronger battalions: the strong party will likely be able to govern without selling its soul to the small extortionists, or without reaching an absolute stalemate, the iron resolve not to govern at all – a thing called a national unity government.

It is an error to think that, if one politician says "a" and another politician says "b" that ½("a"+"b") will be a solution. Every so often it is either "a" or "b." If you want to cross the river, and you have a choice of a bridge five kilometres up or a ford five kilometres down, you may think it smart to try right in the middle. Not so: this is where the cataract is. Not every compromise is a solution.

To translate into politics: I am not disciple of either Mrs. Thatcher or Mr. Reagan. But I would feel a hell of a lot better under a Thatcher government or a Reagan presidency than under a Craxi stalemate.

Ever since Golda's Yiddish heart wouldn't let her turn out the boys just before Yom Kippur, we have not had a single prime minister with determination. Every single political move we have made since then has been dictated to us by circumstances beyond the control of the government – with three notable exceptions.

We gave up the Sinai.

We conquered the Lebanon – for nothing.

We released, 1,150 actual or potential murderers – for nothing.

On the other hand, we have not produced one single solitary political thought since 1973 that was either original or constructive. We have let everything run down. We have, by and large, stopped working: we have become used to trucking in our labour from our lately conquered Soweto. We want to rest on our laurels, to admire our Lavi, to be little bank managers one and all. We want peace treaties with everybody and to live at peace with nobody, least of all with ourselves.

Old comrades and fighters, we cannot live off past glories forever. Let younger men rule.

There is one last and important service you can do the country before you go. Rotation or no rotation, we cannot live with non-government such as we have now for much longer. Give us regional elections. It is not enough for the best man to win – he must be able to govern.

Old hands and young, all good men and true, forget about your portfolios for this season. Give us a new election law. This country is too small and vulnerable to be run by Sir Humphrey.

READERS' LETTERS

FOREIGN PRESS CORPS IN ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – In his profile of Uri Savir, the prime minister's spokesman, Mark Segal (August 22) writes that the "permanent foreign press corps in Israel is about 220, reputedly the most numerous one in the world after Moscow and Washington." Although there has been a substantial increase in the size of the foreign media corps over the last 19 years in Israel, it has not reached this size. Since it is not the first time that it has been suggested that Israel is the world's news capital, I feel impelled to correct this inaccuracy.

Studies by mass communication researchers agree that foreign correspondents included in such studies must be full-time foreign correspondents and not include those journalists who also work for local news organizations. Nor do these studies include producers, photographers, cameramen or technicians. Accordingly, the size of the foreign media corps in Israel is about 120-130 journalists.

Nor is it correct to suggest that the foreign media corps in Israel is the most numerous after Moscow and Washington. According to data I have gathered, Israel ranks at most ninth in the league table of countries with a large foreign media corps. New York (including the United Nations) has 600 full-time foreign correspondents: Washington DC, 480; London, Paris, West Germany, Italy each between 400-200; Tokyo, Moscow and South Africa each about 200. New Delhi and Buenos Aires have foreign media corps whose size is similar to Israel's.

It is noteworthy that the media from the developing and communist worlds are virtually unrepresented in Israel, which is not the case in the U.S. and some West European countries.

The 120-130 foreign correspondents in Israel include a small number of representatives of Jewish news organizations abroad. Furthermore, a few are primarily Middle East correspondents covering the entire region, having moved here because current security conditions in Beirut make it at present virtually impossible to work from there, and they spend much if not most of their time outside the country.

Of more significance than the erroneous claim that Israel is the world's news capital is the fact that today there are more foreign correspondents in Israel than in any single Arab country.

YOEL COHEN,
Department of Political Studies,
Bar-Ilan University
Ramat Gan.

Mark Segal comments: My information came from the Government Press Office.

HADASSAH MEMBERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – The Tel Aviv Chapter of Hadassah-Israel is trying to reach all former members of Hadassah who live in the Tel Aviv area, as we would like them to attend our opening meeting and fashion show at the Plaza Hotel on September 14. They should call our Tel Aviv office, 223141 any morning, or the undersigned at home at 03-352280.

MAXINE BROWNSTEIN,
President
Tel Aviv Hadassah
Tel Aviv.

DISHONEST CAB DRIVER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – The other day, my daughter, carrying a squirming child and packages, forgot her purse in a taxi. I ran hurriedly back to the parking lot where we had got out of the cab, hoping somehow to find it still there. But my search was fruitless and I started towards our apartment. It was then that I spotted the driver leaning over the parking lot wall, waving my daughter's purse. He threw the purse at me and hurried off, as I yelled my thanks.

Afterwards, we discovered why he had left before I could reward him. He had stolen all the money from my daughter's purse. He wasn't really looking for us, his intention was to discard the purse in the parking lot.

YISRAEL BAER BEN-DAVID
Jerusalem.

NO SMOKING BEHIND THE WHEEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I would like to congratulate Dr. Elihu Richter for his astute, scholarly analysis of Israel's traffic situation and recommendations for remedying it ("Defying death" – August 22). For many years, Dr. Richter has conducted epidemiologic research in this area, studying the underlying causes of accidents and characteristics of drivers involved. His analyses have been published in international scientific and medical journals and have included comparative data from other countries. He is an authority on the subject and therefore his recommendations should be taken seriously. If swiftly put into effect, they could reduce Israel's traffic accident and fatality rates considerably.

I would only add one more recommendation, that is, to ban smoking while driving. Studies have shown that smokers are about two and a half times more likely to have an accident than non-smokers. In addition to the hazards posed by fumbling with cigarette packs and lighters while driving, smoking affects the driver's visual acuity by impairing depth perception, visual field and glare recovery. Reaction time is also slowed down. Nicotine is a potent drug. Just as other drugs and alcohol should not be mixed with driving, neither should smoking.

CHERI PAPIER,
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